THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
CONTAINING
Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Bullock Trains and Transit Companies; the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A MAP OF INDIA.
Corrected up to March 1889.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press
PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 128,065—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, MARCH 5, 1890.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

CUTLER, PALMER'S WHISKIES.
OLD, MATURE, AND EXCELLENT.
Note the names, and try one or other of the brands.

	Prices
Old Vatted Glenlivet and Special Reserve	Rs. 21
"Heart Bottle Whisky"—Scotch	Rs. 29-12 per doz. bottles.
"Napier Johnstone"—Square Bottle	
"Glentromie"	
"Cutler, Palmer's Finest Irish"	

Examine cork label, and capsule—of all Retailers.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	Friday.
B.L. PENINSULAR	5500	1000	W. J. Webber	7th Mar.
† BOKHARA	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	11th "
B.L. SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. Worcester	21st "
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	28th "
B.L. MASSILIA	4918	1000	C. Fraser	4th April.
† BOKHARA	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	11th "
B.L. PEKIN	3929	600	P. Harris	18th "
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	25th "
B.L. MIRZAPORE	3913	600	R. Harvey	2nd May
† BOKHARA	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	9th "
B.L. KAISAR-I-HIND	4029	700	G. W. Atkinson	16th "
B.L. COROMANDEL	4500	800	L. Reeves	23rd "
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T Weighell	30th "
B.L. THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	6th June.
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	13th "
B.L. ROHILLA	3511	700	M. de Horne	20th "
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	27th "

The steamers marked B L proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.
Through Tickets are issued, including Railway fare from Brindisi to London, by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.
A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board.
Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon, before 10 a. m. on day of sailing.

SPECIAL STEAMERS TO LONDON, CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain	1890.
BOME	5011	1000	A. W. Adamson	18th Mar.
ORIENTAL	5500	1000	E. Stewart	12th Apr.
PENINSULAR	5500	1000	W. J. Webber	13th May.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	On or about 1890.
KAISER-I-HIND	4029	700	G. W. Atkinson	13th Mar.
THAMES	4200	800	W. A. Seaton	27th Mar.
ROHILLA	3511	700	M. de Horne	10th April.
ROSETTA	3625	700	G. W. Brady	24th "

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.
For further particulars apply to
H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 8th Jan. 1890.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and *vice versa* at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES.
FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.
Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.
The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE Bombay.

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO	5,000	800	10th Mar. 1890.
DOMENICO BALDUINO	5,000	800	1st April 1890.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	20th April 1890.
R RUBATTINO	5,000	800	10th May 1890.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.
European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail.
BISAGNO	On the 8th March 1890.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Feb. 22, 1890.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	750	1st April.
a MEDUSA	G. Mettel	3,800	550	21st April.
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,600	750	1st May.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	750	1st June.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer a Will not call at Brindisi.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130
RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS:—	1st Class.	2nd Class.	
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 400.	

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd and BRINDISI on the 5th of each month.
Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail
POSEIDON	L. Lemesich	4,200	650	15th March.

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowah, Suakin, Jeddah, Suez, Port Said and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail
ORION	B. Vidos	3 900	550	21st March,

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.
For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to
J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 24th Feb. 1890.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY.
FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE s. s. LA BOURDONNAIS will LEAVE BOMBAY on the 15th March 1890 at 3 p.m, FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian steamer Homeward-bound and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.
RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six, and nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.
THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway are from Marseilles to London.
A Steam Launch will leave the Apollo Bunder at 1 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on Board.
A. SIMEON, Agent,
29, Esplanade Road.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	T.R.	Commander.	To sail.
ML ASIA	3560	Wm. Russell	17th Mar.
L PERSIA	3547	H. Hutchison	29th "
M BRITANNIA	3069	Frown	19th April.
L NUBIA	3551	T. G. Knox	26th "
L ARABIA	3544	J. Laird	17th May.
ML HISPANIA	3380	Abrey	31st "

Steamers marked L proceed to Liverpool direct; those marked M to Marseilles only; steamers marked ML go to Liverpool via Marseilles and book passengers for both ports. Passengers by the Marseilles steamers can book through to London (overland from Marseilles). Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and an experienced stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for first-class passengers. All the state-rooms are on the upper deck. For further particulars apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 27th Feb, 1890.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, at 11 a.m. on 9th March after arrival of incoming English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Sunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, at 11 a.m. on WEDNESDAY, 5th March.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "LOODIANA" 3,269 tons, on or about THURSDAY 6th March, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KERBELA," 1,978 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 12th March.

FOR MARMAGAO DIRECT.

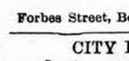
THE S. S. "BUSHEER," 862 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 8th March.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 4th March, 1890. Agents.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

THE well-known passenger steamer CLAN GRAHAM, 3,000 tons, Commander C. ALEXANDERSON, will leave Bombay for LIVERPOOL direct on or about 5th April.
Surgeon and Stewardess carried.
Saloon and state rooms all on upper deck.
For particulars to passage money, Cabin plans &c apply to
FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.
Forbes Street, Bombay.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.



THE favourite Passenger Steamer "CITY of DUBLIN" 3267 Tons, Captain J. SWAN, WILL SAIL for LIVERPOOL on or about the 12th April. This Steamer carries a Surgeon and a Stewardess. Two Berth Cabins on deck amidships, Baths, Punkahs, and every comfort for First-class Passengers. No others carried. Crew entirely European.
SIR CHARLES FORBES & CO.
Bombay, 24th February, 1890.

MACIVER LINE.

S. S. "ETOLIA," 3,139 tons, will sail for PLYMOUTH about the 5th May, and her sister ship LYCIA, early in June.
First-class accommodation, Doctor and Stewardess, Cabins amidship, and fitted throughout with the electric light
S. S. "CUBA," for PLYMOUTH, end of March, and s. s. "EUROPA," end of April.
A limited number of Passengers can be accommodated in these two Steamers at reduced rates. Very good accommodation, but no Doctor or Stewardess.
Special attention paid to food, and a liberal amount of luggage granted.
KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents.

S. S. "HINDOO," Class 100 A 1, 306 Horse Power nominal, steaming 15 knots per hour, is OPEN to Charter (if inducement offered) for passenger trade. Persons desirous should apply
Messrs. KHATAU JIVANDAS & Co.,
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MESSRS. THOS. COOK & SON have pleasure in inviting the attention of Members of the Civil and Military Services, who may desire to take advantage of the new and much improved Second Saloon accomodation of the P. & O. Company's Vessels, to their system of Registration of Forward bookings, by which the names of intending Passengers are registered, and from which parties are selected and grouped together in specially selected Cabins.
For further particulars and dates of sailing of Steamers of the P. & O, and other Lines see Cook's "Oriental Travellers' Gazette," containing Telegraphic Code, post free on application to
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An excellent paper for general use. It is sufficiently glazed to render the passage of the pen agreeable, whilst its hardness, closeness, and evenness of texture ensure its availability for use during the wet season.

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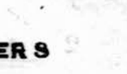

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Overland Chairs ..... from	4 0
Money Belts, Pockets all round	2 8
Block Tin Collar Boxes	3 8
Brown Leather Slippers	2 12
White Canvas Shoes	6 8
Cholera Belts, best Flannel	2 8
Woven Cholera Belts	2 12
Rug Straps	1 8
Leather Purses	2 0
Sovereign Boxes	2 0
Razors, ready for use.....	2 0
Shaving Brushes.....	2 0
Nail and Trooth Brushes..... each	0 12
Travelling Pillows..... each	1 0
Resais or Quilts ..... from	4 0
Scotch Mauds and Rugs ..... from	15 0
Cambric Handkerchiefs ..... per doz.	5 0
Metal Soap-boxes ..... from	1 8
Sponges and Bags ..... each	8
Penknives.....	1 8
Vulcanized India-rubber Baths	15 0
Hold-Alls with Strong Leather Straps ..... each	12 8
Waterproof Dressing-cases holding Sponge, Tooth, Hair and Nail Brushes, etc.	5 8
Marine or Salt-water Soap..... per packet	1 0
Eau de Cologne with Wicker cover	3 0
Padlocks, each	1 0

Celluloid Collars, Cuffs, and Shirt Fronts.

THORPE & CO.

RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

PASSAGE SEASON, 1890.
KING, KING, & CO.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. and O. and all other Lines on favourable terms, and FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.
SECOND SALOON accommodation by the P. & O. Line secured at very low rates. Special attention given to the grouping of passengers and selection of Berths, so as to assure their comfort on the voyage For this purpose a Register is kept free of charge, and intending Travellers are recommended to forward their names for registration at as early a date as possible, so as to ensure satisfactory arrangements being made.
PASSENGERS are met on arrival at Plymouth by Messrs. Henry S. King & Co. (London), or at Liverpool by Messrs. King, Baillie & Co. Messrs. King, King & Co.'s Agents at Aden, Port Said, Malta, Brindisi, Marseilles, and Gibraltar will render their Constituents every assistance.
SPECIAL arrangements have been made for the convenience of Ladies and Children travelling alone.
BAGGAGE CARGO and PARCELS Shipped or Cleared at Low rates; Fire and Marine Insurance effected when desired; excellent godown accommodation furnished, and every facility given for examination.
IMPORTERS can rely on their goods being cleared promptly, economically, and safely; a large and experienced staff, many of whom have been twenty years and upwards in Messrs. King, King & Co.'s employ, being constantly in attendance on the Bunder, and at the Custom House.
LOANS granted on easy terms, Letters of Credit and Circular Notes issued payable in all the principa towns of the world.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE, Sovereigns, and Bank of England Notes bought and sold at the best rates of the day.
CORRESPONDENCE INVITED, and a copy of Messrs. King, King & Co.'s "Handbook for Homeward bound Passengers" forwarded on application, free of charge,
KING, HAMILTON & Co., CALCUTTA.
KING, BAILLIE & Co., LIVERPOOL.
HENRY S. KING & Co., London.

PILSENER BEER.
KAISER BREWERY.
BECK & CO., BREMEN ("KEY" MARK).
THE LIGHTEST, PUREST, AND MOST WHOLESOME IN THE MARKET.
First Prize, Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition, 1876.
Highest Diploma and Silver Medal, Calcutta, 1883-84.
In Excellent Condition. Fresh Supplies always available.
Rs. 22 per case of 4 dozen quarts. Rs. 31 per case of 8 dozen pints.
N.B.—Please see that the words "KAISER BREWERY BECK & Co." are on the label without which none are from this celebrated Brewery.
OLDEMEYER & HADENFELDT, CALCUTTA,
GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL AND BOMBAY PRESIDENCIES AND UPPER INDIA.

GLADE & CO., BOMBAY.
AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.
DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE COMRIGAR, SUB-AGENT.
Up-country Orders must be accompanied by Remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.
Special Terms granted to Clubs and Messes and discount to the Trade.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

THURSDAY, 6TH MARCH,

IN CONNECTION WITH LADY REAY'S FANCY FAIR AND FETE,

Under the immediate Patronage of

H. E. the GOVERNOR and LADY REAY

AND

T. R. H. the DUKE and DUCHESS of CONNAUGHT,

FOR THE FIRST TIME IN BOMBAY,

THE

GORGEOUS SPECTACULAR EXTRAVAGANZA

ENTITLED

"BLUE BEARD,

OR

FICKLE FATIMA AND THE FATAL KEY,"

BY

CAPT. E. A. P. HOBDAY, R. A.

DRAMATIS PERSONÆ.

Bluebeard	Mr W B Hickie, RI Fusiliers.
Shacabac	Surg H Marke, A M D
Corporal Selim	Mr H Corbyn, R H A
Ali Sloper	Capt E A P Hobday, R A
Fatima	Miss Pottinger
Ann	Mr W T Buck, Durham L I
Azuwoz	Mr M Goring Jones, D L I
Standeezi	Mr R Massie, R A

BLUEBEARD'S LATE WIVES—

Mrs Maurice Lloyd
Mrs Reinold
Mrs Scannell
Miss Borradaile
Miss F Borradaile
Miss G Kirkham

GUARDS, SLAVES, ATTENDANTS, &c., &c.,

Bombr. Calvert, R H A	Corpl Victor, RI Fus	
Gunner Walker, R H A	Pte. Bull	,,
Trumpeter Haynes, R H A	Power	,,
Driver Bolton, R A	Graves	,,
Driver Mitchel, R A	Tooley	,,
Gunner Manly, R A	Bowles	,,

ORCHESTRA.

String Band of the Durham Light Infantry by kind permission of Col. Lee and the Officers of the Regiment, under the direction of Mr. Healy.

NEW DRESSES!

NEW SCENERY! &c.

Plan at SOUNDY and Co., Ld.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Orchestra Stalls and front row of Circle ...	Rs. 4
Dress Circles	,, 3
Pit Stalls	,, 2
Gallery and Bench Seats	,, 1

Soldiers and Sailors in uniform half price the Gallery and Bench Seats.

FIRST ANNOUNCEMENT

UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE

and in the presence of

T. E. LORD AND LADY REAY.

THE BOMBAY AMATEUR DRAMATIC SOCIETY will give a representation at the NOVELTY THEATRE of the highly successful English Opera "The Yeoman of the Guard" by W. S. Gilbert and Sir A. Sullivan, on FRIDAY, the 14th March, MONDAY, 17th March, TUESDAY, 18th March, and during the following week, in aid of the funds of the European General Hospital and the Foundling Hospital.

Seats may be secured at SOUNDY and Co. on and after the 15th February.

SEPARATE DAY'S RACES.

ON SATURDAY, THE 8TH MARCH 1890.

ON THE MAHALUXME COURSE.

Price of Ticket of Admission Rs, 5 to admit a lady or a gentleman.

SUBSCRIBERS and OTHER TICKETS of the BOMBAY MEETING just closed will not entitle Holder to admission to Grand Stand free, this day's Races having no connection with the Bombay Meeting.

Tickets can be obtained from LUDHA EBRAIM & Co

THE S.S. BEATRICE has arrived from London *via* Kurrachee, and is discharging in the Victoria Dock.

Consignees are requested to present their Bills of Lading for our Countersignature, and to take delivery of their goods without delay.

Unless boats are sent alongside immediately to take delivery, the goods will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of the Consignees.

All claims for damage must be adjusted by steamer's surveyor before the goods are removed from the Landing Shed and all claims must be presented prior to the steamer's sailing, or they will not be entertained.

Captain CLERK will attend every morning to survey damages, &c.

JAMES MACKINTOSH & Co.,
As Agents for Masters s.s. Beatrice.

Bombay, 4th March, 1890.

THE EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on THURSDAY, the 6th instant, being Public Holiday under the Negotiable Instruments Act 1881.

EVERY-DAY REQUISITE.

SANTHA,

A DIGESTIVE EXTRACT OF TEA.

"The aroma and the caffeine are preserved, and the tannin is neutralised and rendered innocuous."
Lancet, 4th May, 1889.

The only Safe Tea for Weak Digestions. Per Bottle Re. 1 and 1-12.

F. S. MADON & Co.,
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
BOMBAY.

BASEL "MISSION" (BALMATHA.) PANES

FOR SINGLE AND DOUBLE COTS of superior texture and most approved designs, famous for neatness and durability.

	Fringed on two sides. Rs. a.	Fringed, on four sides. Rs. a.
For Single Cots, white ..... each	4 8	5 0
,, ,, brown, khakee, green, or indigo blue ..... ,,	5 0	5 8
,, ,, Turkey red, or Turkey lilac ..... ,,	6 0	6 8
,, ,, white with broad Turkey red borders ..... ,,	5 12	6 0
For Double Cots, white ..... ,,	7 8	8 0
,, ,, brown, khakee, green, or indigo blue ..... ,,	8 0	8 8
,, ,, Turkey or Turkey lilac ... ,,	9 12	10 0

Can be had from the DEPOT, No. 27, Hummum Street.

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES.

BY

JOHN JONES, 338, STRAND, LONDON.

SILVER HUNTING CASE LEVER, Double spring Fly cap, Hands to set from behind, 7 holes Jewelled, Enamel dial, sunk seconds, named, gold balance. Best quality. Price Rs. 120.

SILVER HUNTING CASED, Lever double spring. Fly cap, hands to set from behind, 5 holes jewelled Enamel dial seconds, named. Price Rs. 100.

SILVER OPEN FACED, Lever Railway pattern capped keyless, 4 holes jewelled, Enamel dial, named, seconds. Price Rs. 90.

SILVER HUNTING CASE LEVER, Capped, 4 holes jewelled, Enamel dial, named, seconds. Price Rs. 70

GOLD HUNTING CASED LEVER, three-quarter plate, capped, keyless, 6 holes jewelled, sunk seconds, Enamel dial, named, gold balance, best quality. Price Rs. 235.

GOLD OPEN FACED, Crystal case Lever keyless three-quarter plate, sunk seconds, 6 holes jewelled, gold dome and gold balance, best quality. Price Rs. 235.

GOLD HUNTING CASED LEVER, double spring, spring-cap, hands to set from behind, 6 holes jewelled, Enamel dial, sunk seconds, named, gold balance. Best quality. Price Rs. 220.

BEST LONDON MADE ALBERT CHAINS, FULL SIZE.

Warranted 18-ct. Gold, each chain weighing from 7 to 13 tolas, at Rs. 28 per tola.

☞ The oldest and only House in Bombay for the above well-known Watches and Albert Chains suitable for presentation.

CHUBB'S BOX AND LOCK MART.
37, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
ESTABLISHED 1847.

BOMBAY GAZETTE DAILY, Rs. 48 for one year, 25 for 6 months, 13 for 3 months, Rs. 6 per month in advance postage extra.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY SWIMMING CLUB.

A SWIMMING ENTERTAINMENT will be given by the members of the above Club, under the patronage of

H. E. LORD REAY,

GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY,

On SATURDAY, the 8TH MARCH 1890.

ADMISSION, ONE RUPEE.

The closing time for all open events has been extended, to the 4th March.

Entries can be made to the Bath attendant or to the Honorary Secretary,

A. G. N. HIND,
Esplanade Hotel.

ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of 8 per cent. for the year ending 31st December 1889, will be paid to Registered shareholders, on and after MONDAY, the 17th instant, at the offices, Albert Building.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Managing Director.

Bombay, 4th March, 1890.

HOUSE STEWARD WANTED.

WANTED for the New Yurree Club, a thoroughly competent House Steward. To reside on the premises. Free Board and lodging. Salary Rs. 100 per measem.

Apply, with copies of testimonials which will not be returned, to the MANAGER,

THE NEW YURREE CLUB COMPANY, LD.,
Rawal Pindi Branch.

N.B.—Please note that a reply will be sent to the Selected Candidate only.

SOUTHALL'S.

MOSQUITO CONES.

Each Box gives Twenty-four Quiet Nights' Rest.

A Cone burnt in the room a few minutes before going to bed will drive away and stupify all kinds of MOSQUITOES, FLIES, BEETLES, and other annoying INSECTS.

Southall's MOSQUITO CONES, being composed entirely of harmless aromatic plants, give off an agreeable odour, which even the most delicate persons can tolerate.

Per Box, As. 12.

F. S. MADON & CO.,

CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
BOMBAY.

EDISON'S PHONOGRAPH.

A PHONOGRAPH the latest outcome of the fertile brain of that King of Inventors, THOMAS ALVA EDISON, has arrived in India in charge of one of his experts, Mr. Herbert Laughton. Many Bombay residents have already heard this wonderful invention speak at LADY REAY'S FANCY FAIR. Mr. LAUGHTON proposes visiting many places in India with the object of exhibiting this invention. He will make a commencement in Bombay itself by delivering a course of lectures. Due notice of times and place will be notified in these columns.

Not only Scientists, but also all who are interested in the saving of time and labour, should avail themselves of this opportunity of hearing its Theory as well as its Application to Commercial Affairs.

APOLLO HOTEL.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB REGATTA OF 1890

ENTRIES will be accepted up to 4 p. m. on Thursday, the 6th instant. Programmes and Printed forms or making entries can be had on application at the Club office. The Official Measurer will be prepared to measure Yachts on Friday, the 7th instant. Applications to have Yachts measured should be addressed to the Honorary Secretary.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON.
Honorary Secretary.

4th March, 1890.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

—For reasons of public convenience and at the request of members of the Corporation the adjourned meetings fixed for Thursday, 6th inst., have been POSTPONED till MONDAY, 10th inst., at 3-15 and 3-30 p.m. The ordinary monthly meeting is also fixed for the same day at 3 p. m.

By order of the President,
H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Municipal Secretary.

Bombay Municipal Office, 4th March, 1890.

NOTICE.

DETAILED PROGRAMME and PRIZE LIST of the FLOWER FRUIT and VEGETABLE SHOW to be held in the Victoria Gardens probably on the 25th, 26th, and 27th March 1890, during the visit of H. R. H. PRINCE ALBERT VICTOR of WALES, can be had on applying to the undersigned at the Victoria Gardens Office.

G. CARSTENSEN,
Honorary Secretary,
Flower, Fruit and Vegetable Show.

NOTICE.

1 CURRENCY NOTE made over to the Police on the 2nd instant. Any person claiming it to apply at the Head Police Office, Byculla, between 11 a.m. and 3 p.m.

W. H. WILSON, Colonel,
Commissioner of Police.

Police Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 4th March, 1890.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S GUARANTEED STATE RYS. COY., LD.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of 50 TONS TEAK LOG TIMBER, and 20 Tons of TEAKWOOD ROOF BOARDS 3-4" inch thick, under 3 separate specifications for delivery at the Company's Locomotive Depot, Secunderabad, Deccan.

The specifications and Forms of Tender may be obtained at the Storekeeper's Office, Secunderabad, or from the Company's Bombay Agency's Office, Treacher's Buildings. (Fort) on payment of one Government Rupee each specification and Form.

Tenders must be made in strict accordance with the specifications, and no Tender will be entertained on which the Company's conditions have been altered.

Tenders must be sealed and superscribed "Tender for Teak Timber" or "Tender for Teak Boarding" and delivered at the Bombay Agency's Office, not later than 1 p.m., on 11th March, 1890.

The Agent and Manager does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender,

W. GAYE,
For Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, 25th February, 1890.

H. R. H. PRINCE ALBERT VICTOR'S RECEPTION FUND.

THE following sums have been paid into the Bank of Bombay to the credit of the above fund:—

	Rs.
H E Lord Reay	500
Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit	1,000
The Hon Mr Justice Bayley	500
The Hon Sir Frank Forbes Adam, Kt, C I E	250
Messrs W and A Graham and Co	250
,, Curwen, Kane and Co	250
,, David Sassoon and Co	250
,, Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co	250
,, E D Sassoon and Co	250
The Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China	250
The Chartered Mercantile Bank of I, L and China	250
Dr. Thomas Blaney	200
Sorabjee Shapurjee Bengalee, Esq, C I E	125
Messrs Narandas Kulliandas and Devidas Hurryvullubhdas	101
Dosabhoy Framjee, Esq, C S I	100
Framji Dinshaw Petit Esq	100
Bomanjee Dinshaw Petit. Esq	100
Sir Charles Sargent	100
The Hon Mr Justice Scott	100
Messrs Mooljee Jetha and Co	100
Muncherji Nowroji Banaji Esq	50
Surn-Genl Pinkerton	50
F. Yorke Smith, Esq.	50
Capt Sir Henry Morland	36-7
Col F. Firebrace	30
B. R. Mody, Esq.	25
Nanabhoy R Ranina, Esq.	10
Ardasir Framjee Moos, Esq.	10
Total	Rs. 5,287-7
Amount promised but not paid into the Bank	,, 11,200-0
Grand Total	Rs. 16,487-7

JOHN MARSHALL,
For Self and Hon. Secretaries.

4th March.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published weekly on the departure of English mail. 28 pages of the *Pall Mall Budget* size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged; Army Orders, &c. Indian subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of postage. English subscription Rs 17 per year including postage.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE

COLUMBIA ELITE SKATING RINK,

OPPOSITE THE VICTORIA TERMINUS.
NOW OPEN TO THE PUBLIC.

Evening, 5 to 7-30, 8 annas. Night, 8-30 to 11, Re. 1. Tuesday Evening, Re. 1. Other Evenings, 8 annas (Unless otherwise advertised)

THE RINK IS ALSO OPEN EVERY MORNING, EXCEPT SATURDAY FOR PRACTICE FOR LADIES ONLY. TO THIS SESSION ADMISSION IS FREE. SATURDAY MORNING, from 10 to 12-30; and SATURDAY AFTERNOON, from 2 to 4. Children's Matinee. Children under 12, free. Adults, 8 annas.

EARLY MORNING SESSION
from 7 to 9 a.m.
Admission, 8 Annas. Skates free.

THIS SATURDAY NIGHT.

FIRST CHILDRENS' SPECTACULAR.

FANCY DRESS SKATING CARNIVAL.

Admission and Skates Free to all Children in Fancy Costume.

From 8-15 to 10-30 Children only will be allowed to Skate.

From 10-30 to 12 o'clock the general public will have the use of the Skating surface.

Each Child taking part in the Grand March will receive a handsome present.

Races, &c, &c, will be provided for the amusement of skaters and spectators.

Admission tickets for adults are now ready at the Rink Office.

Admission: Adults Rs. 2. Reserved chairs Re. 1 extra.

This Carnival promises to be the prettiest sight ever seen in Bombay, and those present will be interested, amused, and see a spectacle never to be forgotten.

JUST PUBLISHED INDIAN CRIMINAL LAW—5th Edition revised and Enlarged by M. H. STARLING, B.A., LL.B., Barrister at Law and Clerk of the Crown High Court, Bombay, including the Indian Merchandise Marks Act 1889 the Metal Tokens Act 1889 and Offences under the Post Office and Telegraph Acts with Notes on evidence forms of charges and Indian and England Cases up to the latest possible date. Price Rs. 13 Postage Extra. Apply at the EDUCATION SOCIETY'S PRESS, Byculla, Bombay.

KWONG SANG LOONG,

DEALER in China curiosities of different kinds, Fancy Fans, best China Teas. Gold and Silver ornaments especially made in China, guaranteed of pure silver and eighteen ct. gold, good Manilla Cigars, and other sundries, with moderate prices, worth seeing and presenting, good Silk Handkerchiefs with embroidery work, and best Silk Piece-goods, &c. &c, Nos. 398-400, out Fort, Abdool Rahiman Street, Bombay.

NOTICE.

DR. AND MRS. MULLER living at Darlington, in the County of Durham, would be glad to communicate with any parents residing in India who are anxious to provide a temporary home for their children in England. "For particulars apply to A. LUCAS, Dhulia, Khandesh."

WANTED.

A GOOD CARDROOM OVERLOOKER for a mill upcountry. A really first class native or Parsee preferred. Good wages given.

ALSO

A COMPETENT FITTER to fit up a small mill with Asa Tees' Machinery (expected in April next).

Address J. D., care of Post Office, Bombay. (to await arrival)

FICHU BROOCHES.

LIGHT, delicate, and playful variations in PINS, HEARTS, and DARTS, TRANSFIXED INSECTS, ARROWS, HORSE SHOES, FLOWERS, a long succession of quaint adaptations from which an acceptable present can be selected.

MARCKS AND CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SIMPSON & CO.,

COACH BUILDERS & HARNESS MAKERS

BILLIARD-TABLE MANUFACTURERS,

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT

TO H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, K.G.,

K.G.C.S.I,

AND

H. H. THE NIZAM OF THE DECCAN,

G.C.S.I.

201, MOUNT ROAD,

MADRAS.

ELECTRIC LIGHTING.

The CHEAPEST material ever offered, from the BEST makers.

BRUSH DYNAMO,	16 Arc Lights	(2,000 candle-power	each) ..	Rs 800
Do.	do.	10 ,, ,,	do.	500
EDISON	do.	65 Incandescent Lamps, (20 c. p.) ...		400
GRAMME	do.	20 Arc Lights of 500 c.p. each or 200 Incan. Lights of 20 c. p.		500
GRAMME DYNAMO,	10 Incandescent Lamps of 20 c. p. ..			180

GASSNER Dry Cells. No Chemicals. Always ready. Lasts for ever.

INCANDESCENT Lamps, 3, 5, 10 and 20 c. p.
INSULATED CABLE, from 6 annas per yard
Do. WIRE ,, 1 anna ,,

F. FISCHER & Co.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.—BOMBAY
GRINDLAY & CO.—CALCUTTA.

FAMILY REMITTANCES. Arrangement made for monthly payments in England.

BILLS granted on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London, and remitted direct if required.

TELEGRAPHIC Transfers made and for that purpose Names and Addresses registered free of post.

DEPOSIT Accounts opened available only for remittance (at any time) in our own Bills on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London, and Interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum.

NEW BOOKS BY G. A. HENTY.

WITH LEE IN VIRGINIA.—A Story of the American Civil War. With 10 full-page Illustrations by GORDON BROWNE, and 6 Maps. Crown 8vo., cloth elegant, 6s.

BY PIKE AND DYKE.—A Tale of the Rise of the Dutch Republic. With 10 full-page Illustrations by MAYNARD BROWN, and 4 Maps. Crown 8vo. cloth elegant, 6s.

ONE OF THE 28TH.—A Tale of Waterloo With 8 full-page Illustrations by W. H. OVEREND and Maps. Crown 8vo., elegant, 5s.

BLACKIE & SON, London.

SUGGY, SHIGRAM AND VICTORIA FARES,

With an Alphabetical Index of Buildings and Places mentioned in the Fare list,

with number of Stands, &c.

Complete and easy reference.

Size 3 inches by 4½ inches,

to be easily carried in the waistcoat pocket.

Cloth limp Cover.

Price, Annas 4.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

"R. A." SCOTCH WHISKEY. A fresh shipment of this VERY OLD Whiskey has just been received from Page and Sandeman, by their Bombay Agents—PHIPSON & Co.

WANTED—Second hand GAS or WATER PIPES 1½ inch diameter. Iron rods one inch or one and a half in diameter. State price to X. Z. Care of this Office.

REPAIR of WATCHES, CLOCKS, MUSICAL Boxes, &c.—Any complicated or plain watches and clocks repaired by the undersigned at very moderate cost, and to the perfect satisfaction of the owner. Holding numerous high testimonials in the line. JEHANGIR, G. COWASJEE, WATCHMAKER and Jeweller, 97 Medows Street.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED.—Comfortable Phaeton and Tonga Dawks ready laid from Poona direct, and also from Wathar, can be had at moderate charges. Apply to Burjorjee Pesoshaw, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier in ordinary to His Excellency the Right Honorable Lord Reay, Governor of Bombay.

ANYBODY wanting Birthday or Wedding or any kind of Presents at any Price for Old or Young will do well to call at SHROFF BROTHERS, Cheapest House in India.

FOR SALE, as the owner is going to England, a PONY and DOG CART, in good condition Apply to No. 101, care of this Office.

LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL.—Now Open the LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL, newly built, with every convenience of latest designs. Excellent table. Good view and westerly breeze. Under European management.

TOBACCO.—Havelock's and Tennant's, in STICKS of 4s and 6s to a lb. in Bond or Retail for sale. Trial orders solicited.—ERANI HORMAZ SHERIAR, Cigar and Tobacco Merchant, No. 3, Rangari Mohla, opposite Crawford Market, Bombay.

NEW YEAR'S GIFTS!—Just arrived from China and Japan an entirely new Stock of NOVELTIES of Artistic design and finish.—EBRAHIM ADAMALLY, China Bazaar, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

A GENTLEMAN speaking a little English WANTS an English gentleman or lady to give him FURTHER LESSONS. Write terms to "A. B." care of this Paper.

RIPON MAHABLEHWAR.—Mrs. Holberton (Colonel Holberton) says.—We have found the Hotel very clean and comfortable, and have every reason to be satisfied with our accomodation. The Proprietor is anxious to do all he can for the comfort of his visitors.

WANTED by a Band Master a SITUATION in a Native Regiment or State. Apply to B. P. S. H. care of F. S. Branca, Oomerkaddy Post Office, Bombay.

WANTED.—A LADIES MAID who can do needlework. Apply at the New Oriental Bank, Rampart Row.

REPORTER WANTED for an English Daily. Apply "B.," care of this office.

WANTED, Second-hand PORTABLE RAILS, 24 Gauge, complete with Slippers, &c. &c. Apply at the Colaba Land and Mill Co., Ld., Victoria Bunder, Colaba.

WANTED,—100 (one hundred) tons first class MULMEIN TEAK LOGS size from 18 by 12" by 12" upwards half quantity being over 22 by 15" by 16 delivered in Bombay. Apply EXECUTIVE ENGINEER, Morvi State Kathiawar, who will receive offers up to 10th March.

WANTED,—200 (two hundred) casks of Portland CEMENT delivered at Bombay. Apply stating Maker's name and size of casks to EXECUTIVE ENGINEER, Morvi State, Kathiawar, who will receive offers up to 10th March.

ILLUMINATIONS FOR FESTIVITIES!!!—The Portable Electric Light Installation of the *Bombay Gazette* has been renewed and enlarged, and is available for lighting up Public Entertainments, Wedding Festivities, &c. Apply to the "ELECTRICIAN," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

SHAPOORJEE & Co., General Purveyors and Bazaar Agents, (Established 1871,) No. 3, Crawford Market, and No. 40, Meadow Street, Bombay.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—Messrs. ROGERS and Co. beg to announce that they have REMOVED to their new office, 25 Hummum Street.

A LADY offers very comfortable BOARD and LODGINGS to four or five bachelors. Place situated at Colaba on the Beach formerly Mrs. Taylor's Hotel.—Address P. O., Care of this Paper.

TO LET.—Second floor and two newly built shops of House, No. 6, Hornby Row, Fort. Apply next door to FURDOONJEE MERWANJEE BANAJEE.

POONA HOTEL, POONA, is a first-class upper-storied and most comfortable Hotel in Poona. Rooms are bright, airy and commodious. Each family has a separate sitting-room. Terms moderate.

NOW READY—MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY for 1890.—Enlarged, Corrected, and Revised up to Date. Indispensable for Visitors and Residents. Cloth bound.—Price Rs. 5.—Postage 4 annas. *Bombay Gazette*, Albert Building, Fort, Bombay.

PATENT SELF DIGESTIVE BREAD, can be had to order, at PEARSE'S, Church Gate Street.

SEWING MACHINES, Tricycles, Bicycles &c., of the finest make, with all the latest improvements.—H. GEYER and Co., Ld., Bombay.

PIANOS thoroughly renovated and tuned by Professional Europeans, at moderate rate, MARCKS & Co., Limited.

STONEY'S PATENT "SILENT" PUNKAH PULLEYS, perfectly noiseless, in stock.—F. W. SHALLIS, Engineer, Marine Street, Bombay.

ROSES and other choice FLOWERS of the season, carefully packed and forwarded by rail. THOMAS BROMLEY, Valentine Lodge, Sangum, Poona.

PERRIER JOUET "B" BRAND CHAMPAGNE in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON & Co., Sole Agents.

A TRIAL SOLICITED.—A NEW BAKERY just established back of the late Mr. Freeborn's Mill, Falkland Road. Bread made of American Flour, 12 for one rupee. Apply to.—M. HEARSCH.

JUST RECEIVED a large Supply of MUSICAL BOXES playing Native Tunes, with 1, 2, and 3 Springs and with Dancing Girls, &c., Rs. 30, 100, 150 250 400 to Rs. 1,000. STEFFENAUER & Co., Bombay.

SANITARY WOOL UNDERCLOTHING special light Texture, suitable for India wear, English Manufacture, Guaranteed Pure, Undyed Natural Wool.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

A. & B. MACKAY'S Liqueur Whiskey and Highland Whiskey, the choicest of their kind, approved by Royalty. Need only a trial to use no other brand. To be had from P. N. KERKAWALLA & Co., Marine Street, Fort, Bombay.

LADIES visiting Bombay will find a Choice Assortment of SILKS, DRAPERY, MILLINERY and every REQUISITE for travelling in INDIA or proceeding home, at Mrs. TAYLOR'S Dressmaking and Millinery Establishment, 25, Medows Street, Bombay.

JOHN Y. LANG, Esq. (Dep. Grand Master of all Scottish Freemasonry in India):—During the late epidemic of fever at Delhi, I sent up from Bombay a supply of Dr. Batliwalla's Ague-Mixture, and our Staff, which was prostrated by fever, derived immediate benefit from its use. Orders for Batliwalla's Ague-Pills or Mixture may be addressed to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALLA, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of Kemp & Co. and Phillips and Co., at Re. 1 each.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms, apply to Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Rampart Row.

A YOUNG WIDOW LADY, residing at a Winter Seaside Resort in the South of England, is desirous to receive two or three little Anglo-Indian CHILDREN in her private family to board and educate. The greatest care would be given to both moral and physical training, with every comfort of a well-appointed home. Good reference. For further particulars, etc., apply "P.," care of this office.

STANDARD POLICIES.—Premiums moderate. Conditions liberal. Every facility for the despatch of business. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

WILLS in four different forms, Annas 8 each.

NOTICES,

BOMBAY INDUSTRIAL ART EXHIBITION.

SCHOOL OF ART, ESPLANADE.

INTENDING Exhibitors are reminded that no articles can be accepted after the 10th instant. The Society will pay freight on specimens of work done BY THE WOMEN OF INDIA, and will receive them as a special case up to the 20th instant.

H. R. H. PRINCE ALBERT VICTOR'S RECEPTION FUND.

AN ACCOUNT having been OPENED with the BANK of BOMBAY, Subscribers to the Fund are requested to be good enough to send in the amount of their subscriptions direct to the Bank.

JOHN MARSHALL,
For self & Honorary Secretaries.

Bombay, 1st March, 1890.

A LECTURE

WILL BE DELIVERED AT THE FRAMJI COWASJI INSTITUTE, DHOBI TALAO.

By the Rev. CHARLES GORE, M.A., Oxford Principal of the Pusey Memorial House, Oxford, on the Education of the Human Race, on THURSDAY, MARCH 6th, at 5-30 p.m. open to all.

ROYAL ALFRED SAILORS' HOME, BOMBAY.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the SOCIETY will be held in the LIBRARY of the Home, on THURSDAY, the 6th March 1890, at 5 o'clock p.m. Subscribers and those interested in the welfare of Seamen and the Society are invited to attend.

W. G. MAYHEW,
Honorary Secretary.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—We have REMOVED from THIS DAY our OFFICES from No. 9, Marine Street to Block No 41, Elphinstone Circle, Second Floor, opposite the Custom House.

TURNER, MORRISON & CO., Agents,
Asiatic Steam Navigation Co., Ld.,
City of Glasgow Life Assurance Co.

Bombay, 1st March 1890.

NOTICE.

WITH reference to the Advertisement dated the 20th February 1890, regarding a NEW SUPERINTENDENT WANTED for the David Sassoon Industrial and Reformatory Institution, it is hereby notified that the services of the person, who may be selected for the Post, will be engaged from the 1st of April instead of from 1st of May next, and that the latest date upto which applications for the appointment in question will be received is 15th March 1890.

By order
NARAYAN PANDURANG,
Secretary
D. S. I. and R. Institution.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS in duplicate, will be received by the Ordnance Officer in charge, Madras Arsenal, up to 24th March 1890, and opened at noon on the 27th March 1890 for the supply of Stores (more or less) to the Madras Arsenal up to 31st March 1891.

The term "more" to include supply of Stores if required up to 25 per cent. in excess of original tender.

List of stores can be obtained on application to this Office.

Tenders will only be received on printed forms procurable for 8 annas in this office.

Tenders should be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 5 per cent. in Bank receipt as earnest money which will be returned on execution of the contract deed or rejection of the tender.

Tenders not complying with these conditions will be rejected; the accepted tenderer must execute an agreement, in the event of his failing to take it up his earnest money will be forfeited.

On failure of contract, it shall be competent for the Inspector-General of Ordnance, Madras, to confiscate the whole or any part of the Security deposit to Government at his own discretion.

Parties tendering are requested to give their address in full.

The rates are required for the articles delivered at Madras,

T. T. VAUGHAN, Captain, R.A.
Ordnance Officer in charge.

Madras Arsenal, 1st March, 1890.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY.
(INCLUDING MYSORE STATE RAILWAY.)

NOTICE.

ACCELERATED SERVICE OF TRAINS

BETWEEN

POONA AND BANGALORE.

ON and after 1st March the train service from Poona (Ghorpoorie Station) to Bangalore and Mysore and *vice versa* will be as under, viz:—

Stations.		Time.	Fares from Poona. 1st Class. Rs.	a.	p.	2nd Class. Rs.	a.	p.	3rd Class. Rs.	a.	p.
Poona	D	20-35	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Belgaum	D	11-23	15	5	0	7	11	0	3	3	0
Hubli	D	18-25	23	14	0	10	7	0	4	6	0
Bangalore	A	1-16	39	2	0	19	10	0	8	3	0
	D	13-55									
Mysore	A	20-8	44	8	0	22	5	0	9	5	0

Stations.		Time.	Fares from Mysore. 1st Class. Rs.	a.	p.	2nd Class. Rs.	a.	p.	3rd Class. Rs.	a.	p.
Mysore	D	7-30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bangalore	A	13-44	5	6	0	2	11	0	1	2	
	D	14-12									
Hubli	D	9-35	23	10	0	11	14	0	4	15	0
Belgaum	D	15-52	29	3	0	14	10	0	6	1	6
Poona	A	7-41	44	8	0	22	5	0	9	5	0

The Southern Mahratta Railway is now the shortest, cheapest, and quickest route for passengers travelling from Bombay and Poona to Bangalore and Mysore and *vice versa*.

For the present passengers travelling from or to Bombay by this route should book to Poona, and drive about one mile between the Southern Mahratta Railway station at Ghorpoorie, Poona, and the G. I. P. Company's station there. Arrangements will shortly be completed by means of which the S.M.R. trains will run into the G. I. P. station at Poona, and passengers will be booked through between stations on the two Railways.

JAMES CRAIK.
Traffic Manager.

Dharwar, 20th February 1890.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TEAK LOG TIMBER.

THE AGENT is prepared to receive at his office, Victoria Terminus, up to 1 p.m. (Gunfire), on WEDNESDAY, the 5th proximo, Tenders for the supply up to 500 tons of best quality MOULMEIN or RANGOON TEAK LOG TIMBER, for early delivery.

Tenders to quote the price per ton of 50 cubic feet delivered at the Company's premises, Byculla and state the maximum percentage of rejections allowed in the Staff.

Tenders must be accompanied also by the specification of sub-sheets shewing clearly whether the Timber tendered is Moulmein or Rangoon.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 28th February, 1890.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

BROKEN CASTINGS.

THE Acting Agent is prepared to receive at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m., (Gunfire), on WEDNESDAY, the 5th March next, offers for the purchase of any quantity, up to 500 tons, of broken Pot Sleepers now lying at Wari Bunder, Mazagon, where they can be seen on application

Delivery to be taken within 3 months from date of acceptance of offer.

Tenders will not be entertained unless made on the Company's form (to be obtained from the undersigned), and accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 10 per ton, up to a maximum of Rs. 1,000 as security for the due fulfilment of the engagement; failure in which will entail forfeiture of the deposit, without the necessity of the Company having to prove loss by the transaction.

Payment must be made before delivery.

The Acting Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 24th February 1890.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

ALTERATION OF THE PASSENGER TRAIN SERVICE FROM POONA TO BOMBAY.

THE public are hereby informed that on and after THURSDAY next, the Sixth of March, until further notice, the Up Passenger Train which now leaves Poona daily at ten in the morning will leave instead at nine in the morning, and will arrive at the VICTORIA TERMINUS at 3-30 p.m., instead of at 4-30 p.m.

This Train will stop at the same stations as the present Train stops at.

2. And in consequence of this alteration, the following Trains will be slightly altered from the same date, until further notice, namely:—

FIRST.—The Down Mixed Train which now leaves Poona at 9 a.m., will leave at 9-15 a.m., and will arrive at Diksal at 1-45 p.m., instead of at 12-30 p.m.

SECOND.—The Up Local Passenger Train from Tanna will leave at 3-5 p.m., and will arrive at the Victoria Terminus at 4-15 p.m., instead of at 3-45 p.m.

3. For further particulars as to the altered times of these trains at intermediate stations, see the Public Time-bill of this date exhibited at Stations.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay the Twenty-eight of the February, 1890.

REVENUE ENHANCEMENTS.—By Sir W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	500	4 pr. ct.	930
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	990
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	990
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	125
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£25
Char. Mercantile	30,000	£25	£25	5 pr. ct.	380
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	60,000	£125	all	17½ pr.ct.	--
National Bank of India	37,320	£25	£12½	5 pr. ct.	175
New Oriental Bank	50,000	£10	all	6 pr. ct.	170

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly.	
Akbar I.	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,125
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	60	700xd
Apollo	750	2,400	2,200	Nil.	240
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	Nil.	425
Bombay Cotton Brent's Cawnpore Press Co. Ld.	1,000	125	125	20	140
Colaba	500	200	200	16	90
East India	500	1,880	1,880	55	330
English Press and Manfg. Co., Ld.	350	1,000	1,000	130	1,230
Fort	400	250	..	...	180
French	150	8,500	8,500	150	1,100
Harvey and Sabapathy	300	500	all	50	525
Khangaum	450	450	500	30	410
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co. Ld.	240	450	450	45	495
Mercantile	300	500	500	pr. ct.	500
Mofussil Co	1,000	125	125	10	60
Munmar M	3,125	400	400	50	425
New Berar	1,000	250	all	25	177½
New Indian	1,200	500	500	45	510
Prince of Wales	4,000	125	125	11	882
Sabapathy (Bellary)	600	500	500	40	325
Sassoon	500	500	50	120	290
Sind and Panjab Co	300	500	500	25	500
Sind	100	1,000	1,000	25	1,150
Volkart	400	2,000	750	50	480
	..	1,000	all	60	570

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Last half-yearly.	
Ahmedabad	600	1,000	1,000	90	1,300
Alfred Manufacture	1,000	500	500	15	100
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	20	425
Albert Edward Mills	1,000	500	500	20	220
Anglo-Indian	9,345	100	100	2	65
Bellary S & W Co. Ld (Bellary)	871	500	all	9 pr. ct.	50
Bombay United	900	1,300	1,000	25	625
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co	600	500	500	25	390
Central India	3,750	800	800	45	800
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700	700	10	580
Coorla Mills	800	1,00	1,00	Nil.	450
David Mill	1,400	800	800	25	455
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	900
Empress	2,100	500	all	25	500
Framjee Petit.	1,250	1,000	1,000	25	425
Gordon Mills	2,000	1,000	1,000	20	115
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	40	701
Hingunghat Mill	700	500	500	40	750
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	50	500	25	500
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	30	715
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	25	400
Indian Manfg.	1,000	1,000	1,00	50	880
James Greaves	1,100	5.0	500	25	525
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil.	350
Jamshed Manufacturing & owraz Baloo	1,600	250	250	12½	245
Khandeish	1,000	1,000	1,000	45	810
Khangaum Manfg. Co	750	1,000	1,00	30	570
Khatao Mackunjee	400	250	250	Nil.	300 nom
Leopold	1,000	1,00	1,00	40	530
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	3,500	100	100	3	149
Madras United	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	780
Mahaluxmee	3.0	1,000	1,000	100	1,850
Mahboob Shahi Mills (Gulburga)	6.0	1,0.0	1,00	25	400
Manockjee Petit	2,400	500	500	9 pr. ct.	500 nom
Mazagon	4,000	1,000	all	50	1,085
Morarji Gocouldas	5,000	250	250	5	90
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	5	1,565
National	4,500	100	100	7 pr. ct.	105
New Great Eastern	500	1,000	1,00	Nil.	250
Oriental	1,400	1,000	1,00	25	575
People of India	5,725	625	625	10	365
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	1,000	250	250	Nil.	65
Prince of Wales	743	1,000	1,000	50	1,040
Sassoon	1,250	600	1,350	Nil.	5 nom.
Sholapore Mills.	1,000	1,000	1,000	25	1,590
Soonderdas	500	1,00	1,00	60	1,280
Southern India.	750	1,000	1,00	30	350
Southern Mahratta	1,000	500	500	15	130
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,212	250	25	12½	275
Star of India	1,300	250	250	Nil.	265
Syadesh Mills	1,000	1,00	1,00	40	600
Victoria Mills.	3.0 0	500	500	Nil.	255
Western India.	650	1,000	1,000	25	310
Queen Mills	1,200	1,000	1,000	25	475
City of Rombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	50	685
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	50	875
Connaught Mills	600	1,000	1,000	50	1,080
	600	500	500	25	525

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown	1,000 / 750	200 / 150	200 / 150	10 / p.ct	200 / 150
BadhamPile & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	Rs. 14	140
Bapty Co., Ld.	625	00	185	Nil	45
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld				6 p.c.	60
Bombay Flour Mill Co	750	500	500	10 p.c.	66
Bombay Ice Co. Ld	1,250	100	100	Rs. 5	88
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	180	Rs.	3,050
Do (3rd Issue)	2,000	62	45	Rs.	765
Municipal Bonds	...	...	...	p.c	105
Clydesdale Dyeing Co	1,000	500		...	90
Cooper Madon Ld	3,000	100	100	Rs	5
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	Nil	40 nil
Delhi and Northern India Flour	1,500	200	200	...	170
Geyer & Co. Ld.	500	100	4	...	50
Indian Guaranteed Suretyship As	5,000	100	10	10 p.c.	11
Kaiser-I-Hind Gold Mining Co., Ld	12,000	25	25		4½
Kurrachee Ligthorage	500	250	250	...	75
Kemp & Co. Ld	4,000	200	175	Rs. 25	363
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	00	100	Rs. 10	80
Napier HotelCo	300	100	100	13 p.c.	70
Do Foundry	500	100	100	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life As	5,000	200	50	10 p.c.	210
Oriental Loan Asso	5,000	20	20	8 p.s.	20
Port Canning Co	6,000	000	1,000	Rs. 20	360
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	5	65
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs.	99
Soundy & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	...	9 p.c.	100
Southwell and Austin	1,000	...	95	...	80
Telephone and Co., Ld.	19,000	25	500	Rs. 5-8	11½
Treacher and Co., Ld	1,305	500	100	Rs. 85	1,210
Thacker & Co., Ld	1,500	100		Rs. 10	130
Western India Flour	000	1	12.	Nil.	35
T M Mody & Co					80
Bhownuggger City P. & M. Co., Ld	550	250	250	Rs. 15	230

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G I P R. Gt 5 per ct	...	£10	All	at 5 p.c	2,55
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranted 5 per cent	...	£ 18	...	at 5 p.c	42)

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 3rd March 1890.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·907
Temperature of the Air	78·8
Wet Bulb Thermometer	72·8
Dew Point	70·2
Relative humidity of Air	·757
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	3·5
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	84·0
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	73·0
General Directions of Wind	WNW, E, S, WSW W, WNW, W.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	202

From midnight to midnight.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p.m.
Switchback Railway.
Music at the Parsee Gymkhana, 5-30 p.m.
Columbia Skating Rink, 5 to 7-30 and 8-30 to 11 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 3rd :—Beatrice (s), from London ; and Trifels (s), Batoum. Yesterday :—Kavlana (s), from Karachi ; and Teheran (s), China.

VESSEL SAILED.—The steamer Lavad sailed yesterday for Rangoon, &c.

GUZERAT COLLEGE.—According to the Ahmedabad papers H. R. H. Prince Albert Victor will during his visit to the ancient capital of Guzerat lay the foundation-stone of the Guzerat College,

EXTRA RACES.—There will be an extra day's races on Saturday next, under the patronage of his Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught, and under the management of the Stewards of the Western India Turf Club.

DEFRAUDING THE G. I. P. RAILWAY COMPANY.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, Goolam Hoosein Jafferbhoy, a petty merchant, was charged by Mr. Byramjee Hormusjee, Head Foreman of the Goods Department, G. I. P. Railway, at Wari Bunder, before Mr. P. Ryan, with making a false declaration of goods for transmission by rail from Wari Bunder Goods Station to Nagpore on the 4th ultimo. The accused, was convicted, and fined Rs. 10.

GAMBLING AT CAMMATEPOORA.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, Inspector Cobb charged Sowlia Ragoo and four others before Mr. P. Ryan, with being found gaming in a common gaming house at Cammateepora 3rd Street on Monday night, with cards and money. The whole of the accused, on admitting the truth of the complaint, were convicted. Sowlia Ragoo and another were senteuced to seven days' imprisonment each, and the rest were sentenced to one day's imprisonment each.

ACCIDENT.—An old man named Balloo Dhurma, aged 60 years, was accidentally knocked down by a bullock-cart on Monday, at Mody Bunder, and one of the wheels passing over his chest, fractured one of his ribs on the right side. The injured man was at once removed to the G. T. Hospital.—Babujee Bagboo, aged 30 years, had his right leg fractured on Monday last by a piece of timber falling on him, while at work in the Tramway Company's Stables at Colaba. He is at present under treatment at the G. T. Hospital.

PARSEE GYMKHANA SPORTS.—We have been asked to remind competitors that the entries close on Saturday next, and all wishing to compete must send in their applications before that date. Instead of raising subscriptions for prizes, the committee have resolved, this year, to erect a pavilion, with numbered seats, thus giving everybody desirous of witnessing the sports the opportunity of doing so conveniently. We learn that most of these seats have already been disposed of, so all wishing to reserve seats must apply early to the secretary.

MUSIC AT THE PARSEE GYMKHANA.—The following programme will be played by the Portuguese Union band, at the Parsee Gymkhana, Marine Lines, at 5-30 p.m. :—

March	In the Gloaming.....E. Newton.
Cavatina	From Fausta.....Donizette.
Valse	Jungherren Tanze .....J. Gungl.
Quadrills	...Arabesken.....Budik.
Gallop	Auf und Davon.....Faust.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

ALLEGED ROBBERY BY HOUSE-BREAKING.—A man, named Mahomed Ali Char Mahomed, was yesterday placed before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, charged by Inspector Butterfield with house-breaking and theft. The officer said he desired that the case might be committed to the Sessions, and proceeded to put the facts before his Worship. It seemed that on Tuesday morning, the accused was seen trying to hide a box, and his name being suspicious, he was arrested. Inquiries were made, and the box was found to belong to a man living at Mandvie. He had gone out of his room, for a short time, locking it, and leaving the key on a shelf, close by. On his return, he found the door open, and a box, containing various small articles of property, and some dhotura, altogether worth about Rs. 20 missing. The evidence was corroborated by two other witnesses. The accused declined to cross-examine them, nor would he give any explanation of his conduct. He was, therefore, committed to take his trial at the forthcoming High Court Sessions, for lurking house-trespass.

SUICIDE ON THE RAILWAY.

An inquest was held by the Coroner yesterday at the Church Gate Station, of the B. B. & C. I. Railway, respecting the death of Bezonjee Sheriarjee Barucha, aged 23 years. Deceased was a pupil in the Victoria Technical Institute, and boarded with his brother, Manockjee Sheriarjee Barucha, Head Surveyor in the Bombay Municipality, who lived at Old Sonapore Lane. Deceased was last seen alive about 7-30 p. m. on Monday evening by his brother Manockjee coming out of his house. About 11 p. m. Manockjee heard that deceased had been run over by a train near Church Gate Station. He went there and saw his dead body. The head was severed from the body, but he was able to recognize the body by the clothes. Deceased frequently complained to his brother that he was unable to study, and he wished to get service. Byramjee Eduljee, an engine driver in the service of the B. B. and C. I. Railway, said about two minutes to 9 o'clock on Monday night he was working the 9-25 down train. His train was coming from Colaba to Church Gate. When close to the evening gun he perceived something white on the line. He at once shut off the steam and applied the brake, but before the train could be stopped, it passed over the white object. When the train was stopped he got down and walked to the object, when he found it was the body of the deceased. The head was severed from the trunk. The deceased was lying between the rails of the down line, and his head was on the outer rail. The verdict was "that the death of Bezonjee Sheriarjee Barucha was caused by his having laid himself down between the rails of the down line near the Church Gate Station with his head outside the outer rail, while he was in an unsound state of mind, and that his head was severed from the body by a passing train."

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

THE forty-ninth report of the court of directors to the ordinary half-yearly general meeting of shareholders held at the city hall, Hongkong, on Saturday, the 22nd February, 1890, was read as follows :—Gentlemen—The directors have now to submit to you a general statement of the affairs of the Bank, and balance sheet for the half-year ending 31st December, 1889. The net profits for that period, including 70,307.32dlrs., balance brought forward from last account, after paying all charges, deducting interest paid and due, and making provision for bad and doubtful accounts, amount to 1,119,310.47,dlrs. of which after taking out remuneration to directors, there remains for appropriation 1,109,310.47dlrs. From this sum, the directors recommend the payment of a dividend of one pound ten shillings per share, which at 4-6will absor 400,000, dlrs. and a bonus of ten shillings per share which will absorb 133 333.33dlrs. The differenee in exchange between 4-6, the rate at which the dividend and bonus are declared, and 3-1,½ the rate of the day, amounts to 234,666.67dlrs. They recommend transferring 220,000drs. to the credit of the Reserve Fund, which will then stand at 4,600,000dlrs; the balance, 141,310.47dlrs. to be carried to new profit and loss account. Mr. H. L. Dalrymple has been appointed chairman for the year 1890, and Mr. J. S. Moses, deputy chairman. Mr. J. F. Holliday, Mr. N. A. Siebs, and Mr. E. A. Solomon, having resigned on leaving the colony, the directors invited the Hon. A. P. MacEwen, Mr. H. Hoppius, and Mr. D. R Sasscon to fill the vacant seats. Their appointment requires confirmation at this meeting. Mr. B. Layton, Mr. L. Poesnecker, and Mr. St. C. Michaelson retire in rotation, and, being eligible for re-election, offer themselves accordingly. The accounts have been audited by the Hon. Phineas Ryrie and Mr. Fullarton Henderson.

IMMEDIATELY after the Inter-regimental Polo Tournament at Umballa, the 17th Lancers are going to put up their polo ponies for sale. This stud of ponies is one of the best ever possessed by a regiment, and has taken the Lancers some time to get together. The lot includes many well-known racing ponies, viz., Joe, Marguerite, Arab Lad, and some of the fastest ponies ever seen on a polo ground.

WESTERN INDIA VOLUNTEER ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.

PRIZE AND SUBSCRIPTION LIST.

THE honorary treasurer begs to acknowledge the receipt of the following prizes and donations in connection with the forthcoming tournament of the W. I. Vol. Association. Only such prizes and donations are published as have been received by either the honorary treasurer or honorary secretary of the W. I. Vol. Athletic Association. In his Excellency the Governor's pavilion *special reserved seats* will be set apart for donors to the tournament, one seat being allotted for both days for every five rupees subscribed.

	Rs.
H E the Governor of Bombay	100
H H Aga Khan	200
The Hon'ble Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit (2) prizes, valued at	100
Brig-General W T Budgen, DSO	50
Messrs B & A Hormarjee	50
Lieut-Col W H Propert, CS, a cup for the Victoria Cross Competition, valued at	50
Messrs Treacher & Co., a prize, valued at	50
Major Walter W James, Inspector of Gymnasia, a cup, valued at	50
Messrs Lund, Blockley, and Carter, a medal	40
Lieut H R King, Bombay Light Horse, a cup for boxing, valued at	30
Lieut-Col S Jackson	25
Lieut. Harold R King, BL H	20
Major R H Daniel	20
Capt J P Baird	20
W Richardson, Esq	20
Lieut J Sanders Slater	20
D Gostling, Esq	15
Bomanjee Dinshaw Petit, Esq	15
J M Sleater, MICE	15
Colonel W Merriman, RE	10
T A Bulkley, Esq	10
Alex McKenzie, Esq	10
Geo McKenzie, Esq	10
Mrs Buxey	10
Lieut J Kenny	10
W N Fleming, Esq	10
Ven'ble A Goldwyer Lewis	10
G McLaren, Esq	10
Col G Merewether, RE	10
Capt T W C Leatham, Adjt, BVRC	10
Lieut Louis Penny	10
Lieut H H Jones	10
Hugh Rowbotham, Esq	10
Nawab Mir Zulvikarali Khan	5
Sergt-Maj W F Melvin	5

Other prizes and donations will be published from time to time as they are sent to the honorary treasurer of the W I Vol Athletic Association, Mr. J P Cornforth, B Vol Rifles, 29, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

SOCIETY OF ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

THE Council of this Society beg to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the following further donations received to date :—

	Rs.
H E the Right Hon Lord Reay, LLD, GCIE	10
H H Aga Khan	25
Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Kt	25
Sir Tharia Topan, Kt	20
The Hon F L Latham, MA, Barrister-at-Law	20
P Byrne, Esq	15
The Hon Mr Justice L H Bayley, Barrister-at-Law.	10
The Hon Sir F Forbes Adam, Kt, CIE.	10
H Curwen, Esq	10
S D Sassoon, Esq	10
C E Kane, Esq	10
James Jardine, Esq, MA, Barrister-at-Law	10
F A Little, Esq	10
Captain Wm Crowder	10
A C E Rebello, Esq (thro' Rev Fr Hoene, S J)	10
Noormahomed Jairajbhoy Peerbhoy, Esq	5
Bezonjee Hormasjee Allbless, Esq	5
Messrs Muncherjee Framjee Cama and Sons	5
E B Carroll, Esq, MICE	5
P B Saville, Esq	5
J O'Connell, Esq	5
F Bozzoni, Esq	5
Sorabjee Framjee Patel, Esq	5

Further contributions will be thankfully received by Mr. Lewis Gonsalves, treasurer, and acknowledged in one of the local newspapers.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the HON. Mr. Justice BIRDWOOD and the HON. Mr. Justice JARDINE.)

A BHEEL KILLING A FAKIR WITH STONES.

IMPERATRIX *vs.* HARI PARMAL.

THIS was an appeal from a sentence of transportation for life passed upon the accused by Mr. E. H. Moscardi, acting Sessions Judge of Khandeish. Mr. Shantaram Narayen, Government Pleader, appeared for the Crown.

It appeared that the accused was charged with the murder of a fakir named Mustanshab, within the boundary of the villages of Sindgawan, and with causing him grievous hurt by fracturing his jaw-bone and his cheek-bone with stones. The fakir was discovered dead at a place about a few feet from the road on the night of the 25th February, 1889. The corpse was sent the next day to the hospital assistant at Nandurbar, and the result of the medical examination shows that death was probably caused by two violent blows on the right side of the head inflicted with some long blunt instrument, most probably some blunt-edged weapon, such as a sword or knife ; and it was also found that the left lower jaw was shattered into small fragments, and the left cheek-bone broken into two or three peices, probably by violent blows with stones. The accused lived in the village of Vikharan; but was not heard of again in the neighbourhood until a few months before the discovery of the body, when he began to frequent a new liquor-shop that had lately been established about two miles from Vikharan. On the morning before the discovery of the corpse, the accused was one of five Bheels who came to drink at the liquor-shop, and who, after they had drunk three bottles, demanded more liquor on credit, which being refused, they threw stones at the liquor-shop keeper, and were with difficulty turned out of the village by the villagers, headed by the patel. The five Bheels ran away along the Vikharan road, and four of them, including the accused, managed to escape from their pursuers by secreting themselves in nullahs, but the fifth was captured and secured by the patel of Kakarde, and handed over for safe custody. About the same time of the day, one Mahadu Patel was driving along the road from Vikharan, when he saw the accused throwing stones at a fakir, who was trying to ward them off with his stick. The fakir ran towards the cart, pursued by the accused, and on Mahadu trying to interpose, the accused threw a stone at the cart, which so frightened Mahadu that he drove his ponies at full gallop to Kakarde, where he gave information to the police patel of what had happened. This patel, who was an old and feeble man, seemed to have tried to get some one to go to the rescue of the fakir, but probably the matter was not considered sufficiently important to require any unusual amount of exertion on the part of his fellow-villagers. Shortly after this, one Mahadu Succaram was going along the road on foot to Vikharam, when he saw a man lying on the ground, and the accused standing by him. The man on the ground was like a Mussulman. He was alive and one of his legs was moving. The accused's clothes were stained with blood, and he went away on seeing Mahadu Succaram. Later in the day, while the police and revenue patels and the watchman of Vikharam were watching the prisoner Devlya, who was confined in the chowri, the accused went, armed with a sword, with no clothes on, but a cloth round his waist, which was spotted with blood, and so terrified the three men in charge of the prisoner Devlya, a half brother of the accused, that they gave up to him some money and some silver beads that had been found on Devlya's person, when he was arrested. The Sessions Judge found that it was proved that the accused caused grievous hurt to the deceased, Mastanshah, by throwing stones at him, and thereby breaking his lower jaw and cheek-bone, but that it was not proved that he caused the injuries to the deceased's head which were the cause of his death. Mr. Moscardi, concurring with one assessor and differing from the other, convicted the accused of voluntarily causing grievous hurt, and sentenced him to transportation for life,

Their lordships, on a consideration of the evidence and of the arguments of counsel, dismissed the appeal confirming the sentence passed by Mr. Moscardi.

DIVINE SERVICE.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 5.

8-30 p.m.—Special Service and Sermon by the Rev. H. Rountree.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

Service will be held on board the s.s. Clan Cameron, in the Prince's Dock, this evening at half-past seven o'clock. Captains, Officers, Seamen, and others are cordially invited.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—FEBRUARY 26.

Webb, Surg Genl, Bo, Medical Staff, on duty from Poona.

MARCH 3.

Stainforth, Lt-Col. Ms, 21st Regt, M I, to rejoin, from England.
Jones, Major, Bo, 2nd Bo Lancers, to rejoin, from Karachee.
Denny, Major, Bengal, 1st Connaught Rangers, on duty, from Galway.
Boisragon, Lieut, Bengal, 5th Goorkhas, to join, from England.

MARCH 4.

Pollard, Major, Ms, 19th M I, from furlough, from England.
Rose, Lieut, Bo, 23rd Bo Rifle Regt, on duty, from Kamptee.
Peat, Col, Bo, Cant Mag, on furlough, from Mhow.
Mackenzie, Major, Bo, 2nd Grenadiers, from furlough, from England.
Saunders, Surg-Major, Bo, Medical Staff, from leave, from Bengal.

DEPARTURES.—MARCH 4.

Jones, Major, Bo, 2nd Bo Lancers to rejoin, to Neemuch.
Pollard, Major, Ms, 19th M I, from leave, to Madras.
Denny, Major, Bengal, Connaught Rangers, on duty to Dinapore.
Boisragon, Lieut, Bengal, 5th Goorkhas, to, rejoin to Abbotabad.
Mackenzie, Major, Bo, 2nd Grenadiers, from leave to Poona.

MARCH 5.

Damania, Surgeon, Bo, IMS, off leave, to Quetta.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. THE HON'BLE L. H. BAYLEY,

Commanding Bo. Vol. R. Corps.

Bombay, 5th March, 1890.

1. The Regiment will parade at 4 p m, and not at the hour stated in order No 1 of 4th instant on Thursday, the 6th instant, at the Cruickshank Road end of Parade ground, to take part in the Field day, which has been ordered by H R H the Commander-in-Chief. Red uniform, helmets, arms and accoutrements. Tram fares to and from parade will be paid on application to Company N C officers detailed for that purpose.

Cadets will be conveyed in special tram cars on Thursday, the 6th instant, as follows :—

Byculla School and Byculla Scottish School —Two single cars leave Victoria Gardens at 3-10 p.m.

St. Mary's College :—Two double cars leave Victoria Gardens at 3-10 p.m.

2. With the exception of Bandsmen and Drummers, all N. C. Officers and Volunteers are invariably to fall in with their chin-chains down.

3. The class of Instruction for Proficiency certificates will not assemble this evening.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

4. Mr. Steel's next lecture will be given on Saturday morning next.

5. The Bombay Light Horse will parade behind the Bombay Club at 4-15 p.m. sharp on Thursday the 6th instant. Swords and bandoliers to be worn.

By Order,
T. W. C. LEATHEM, Captain, and
Adjutant, B. V. R. C.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

Gazette of India March 1.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. J DeC Atkins, Bombay Civil Service, is appointed to officiate as Depy Accountant Genl, Bombay, until further orders, in consequence of the grant of furlough to Mr. J C E Branson.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Major J A Miley, Ben S C, is appointed Controller of Military Accounts, Eastern Circle, Bengal, with effect from the 2nd March, 1890, vice Col M C Perreau whose tenure of appointment expires on that date.

COMMISSARIAT-TRANSPORT DEPARTMENT.

Col A R Badcock, C B, Ben S C, Commissary-General-in-Chief, to have the temporary rank of Bgdr-Genl while holding that appointment.

Lieut C H Beville, Ben S C, Depy Assist Commissary-Genl, 2nd class, on probation is confirmed in, that appointment. Lieut J F Barry, Ms S C Dep. Assist Commy Genl. 2nd class on probation.

Col G E L S Sanford, C B, C S I, half-pay Royal Engineers, Insp-Genl of Military Works, to have the temporary rank of Bgdr-Genl while holding that appointment

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Major EB Standbridge, RA, Ordnance Officer, 1st class offig Supt, Foundry and Shell Factory, Cossipore, is confirmed in that appointment, vice Major R Wace, R A, appointed Depy Director General of Ordnance in India, Major W M Campbell R A. Ordnance Officer, 2nd class seconded, officiating Deputy Inspr-Genl of Ordnance, Bengal Circle, to be Ordnance Officer, 1st class, seconded ; Lieut-Col E Wighton RA, Ordnance Officer 2nd class, offig 1st class, to be Ordnance Officer, 1st class ; Capt T F T Fowle, RA, Ordnance Officer, 3rd class, officiating 2nd class, to be Ordnance Officer, 2nd class ; Capt C C Townsend, RA, Ordnance Officer, 4th class, officiating 3rd class, to be Ordnance Officer, 3rd class, and Capt C Wood, RA, offig Ordnance Officer, 4th class, is confirmed in that class—with effect from the 1st February 1890.

Lieut W H Manning, South Wales Borderers, Wing Officer, 12th (The Keiat-i-Ghilzai) Regt of Bengal Infantry, having completed eighteen months' probationary service, is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps.

Lieut C J Windham, Royal Marine L I, is posted to the Bombay instead of to the Madras Staff Corps, with effect from the date of his arrival in India.

The undermentioned officers appointed by the Secy of State for India probationers for the Indian Staff Corps, are posted as follows, with effect from the dates of their arrival in India :—

Bombay Staff Corps—Lieut W C F R Macnamara, R I Regt, Lieut C Burrard, R A, Second Lieuts—W H Wooldridge, R yal Berkshire Regt, C L, Peacocke, R A, C E H Poole, Welsh Regt, and J D L Chatterton, Shropshire L I.

DAILY IMPORTS.—MARCH 4.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Clan Cameron s—3 cases lamps, Soomar Bhima.

FROM GLASGOW.

Glenelg s—275 cases whisky, B Cowasjee ; 82 cases whisky, S H Bottlewalla.

FROM LONDON.

Brindisi s—10 packages medicine, H Mooljee and Co.
Rome s—2 cases perfumed spirits, Purshotam Bandujee and Co ; 100 cases portwine, &c., D Dadabhoy.

FROM HULL.

Yeddo s—25 cases matches, A H Dawoodally ; 459 cases matches, Abdoolally Shaikudam ; 50 cases matches, A Mossa ; 27 cases earthenware, Soomar Bhima ; 2 cases lamps, S G Hoosen ; 34 packages, earthenware, S Fazall ; 30 cases emeraldine colour, T F Bengalee ; 25 cases matches, N Dossa ; 33 packages matches, C Chandabhoy ; 200 cases matches, S A S Dawood.

FROM HAMBURG.

Yeddo s—200 bags soft sugar, V Canjee and Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Imperatrix s—3 packages glass ware, Hajee Sewjee.

FROM CHARENTE.

Rome s—175 cases brandy, D. Cowasjee Umrigher.

FROM BATOUM.

Kt of St. George s—5,000 cases kerosine oil, Nersey Khyraz and Co.
Glendower s—10,000 cases kerosine oil, J Peerboy and Co.

FROM NEW YORK.

Tilkhurst s—1,000 cases kerosine oil, Tharia Topun.

A NUMBER of wealthy young Frenchmen, belonging for the most part to the nobility, have just now under consideration a scheme which, though likely to remain resultless, is not without a certain amount of generosity and partriotism. It is being seriouly proposed in this set, which includes some of the best names in France, to devote large capital towards rendering Tong-King a valuable colony, by means of railways and so forth, and when this desideratum has been achieved, to offer it to Germany in exchange for Alsace-Lorraine. It is thought by the promoters of this scheme that the Germans would he glad to solve the question of the restitution in this way, and would prefer a sure colony to an uncertain province.

FLORILINE !—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The "Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, of Farringdon-road, London.

THE WEATHER.

BOMBAY, March 4.—Observations taken at 8 a.m.—Explanation of Columns in the Table.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature (32°) and also of the sea-level. The 2nd column under the head "Pressure" gives the difference between the barometer reading of to-day and yesterday at each station, and + prefixed to the number implies that the barometer has risen and—that it has fallen.

2. The 2nd column under the head "Wind" gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade, or in a small shed with open sides, and athatched or straw roof The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and owest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a. m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rate of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount equired to saturate it.

5. The amount of cloud is expressed in terms of the number 0 to 10, 0 denoting a cloudless and 10 an overcast sky.

6. The last column under the head "Rainfall" gives the difference with its proper sign between the actual rainfall from 1st Nov. to date and the average rainfall for the same period.

| Stations. | Barometric Pressure. 8 a.m. | Barometric Pressure. Change in past 24 hours. |

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
41, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE of the Mahim property which was advertised for sale to-day is postponed till the 26th inst.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Bombay, March 5, 1890. Auctioneers.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No 22, APOLLO STREET.

On SATURDAY, the 15th instant at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Gowalia Tank Road, the very valuable and handsome Black and Teakwood substantial made household furniture of the latest design and best workmanship, magnificent cabinets and drawing-room suits, large size China and Japanese Jars, very old Brass Bedsteads, complete bedroom furniture almyras, fish bowl, a first rate Mahogany Grand Square piano oforte by Schiedmayer and Soehne, a nearly new American organ by Cornish and Co. &c. the property of Bapoojee Hormusjee Mody Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

On SATURDAY, the 8th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods,

AT 1-30 P. M.

1 handsome strong English-built glass-fronted miniature brougham, in very good order.
1 handsome second-hand strong built victoria, in excellant condition.
1 powerful bay Waler gilding, very quiet in harness and saddle.
1 handsome strong flea-bitten grey Arab horse, 14-3, goes in single and double harness.
1 strong pony-cart with a bay pony,
The property of a gentleman going up country—
1 handsome strong-built Landau, with a pair of grey Arab horses.
1 boat shape phaeton, with a pair of powerful grey Arab horses.

AUCTION SALE OF 400 I. H. P ENGINE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 12th Instant at 5 p. m, Messrs. BENNETT and CO. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Sassoon S and W. Mills, at Mount Road, Mazagaon—

400 indicated horse-power moveable expansion horizontal slide valve tandem engine two high pressure cylinders 17" diameter, two low pressure cylinders 30" diameter . 4 ft. 6 in stroke, 40 revolutions to a minute, 20" diameter of air pumps, 6 air pumps, 1ft. 3 in. stroke of air pumps, 14 ft, 5 in diameter of fly wheel, log fly wheel, 1" 1 pitch of wheel teeth, 16" broad teeth 208 teeth of fly wheel, 10 in diameter of crank shaft bearing 9 in diameter, 15 long diameter of crank pin 4½ in, inch slong connecting pin 3 diameter of piston rod of high pressure c. 4 diameter of piston rod of low pressrte 2½ in diameter of air pump rod, 6 man valve, 4-2 branch valves, one spare wrought iron crank shaft, one spare second motion wheel - spare tooth segments of fly wheel, bed plates and stoves complete,

The above engine can be made in 2 separate engines of 200 H. P. each, and is in full working order, and, is sold as it is superseded by a new engine of greater horse-power.

The engine will be on view eight days before the sale,

AUCTION SALE of Arab and Persian horses at Ali bin Ameer's Stable, Byculla, opposite Messrs. Treacher and Co's shop.

On SUNDAY, the 16th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNET and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place—

A number of new Arab and Persian horses, suitable for racers, chargers, hunters, packs, &c.

The property of different delears proceeding to their native country.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, March 5, 1890.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 5th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will hold their usual weekly auction sale at their rooms of a quantity of grey and colored piece-goods twist &c.

4 cases white long cloth
2 ,, dori s
5 ,, drill
3 ,, handkerchieves
5 cases colored velvet
5 bales grey T cloth
3 ,, grey shi ti gs
On account of the concerned
50 boxes tin plates
42 cases sundry articles of various sort.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED LUGGAGE AND OTHER GOODS.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 5th March, 1890, at 2 p. m., at Colaba, near the Tramway Company's Stables, in the Goods Shed of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company —

A quantity of unclaimed luggage and other goods.

Also one silver cup booked from Meerut to Grant Road, P. W. Bill No. 110 of 27 3-89, consigned to Lieut-Colonel Chamberlain.

One box containing glassware, &c., booked from Simla to Grant Road, under invoice No. 1 of 2-1-89, sender the Postmaster, and consignee, Mahomed Suffi Mahomed Yoo.

One box luggage, containing medicine bottles, lamp, &c., books from Baroda, under invoice No. 28 of 9-2-89, sender Samba J, and consignee Bhugwandrao S.

AUCTION SALE of H. H. THE SULTAN of ZANZIBAR'S S. S. MALACCA.

By order of Messrs. ALLANA MUNJEE and Co., Agents for H. H. the SULTAN of ZANZIBAR, and on account and at the risk of the purchaser Mr. A. Adib, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, Hummum Street, Fort, on Saturday the 8th inst. at 3-30 p m.

The Sultan of Zanzibar's s. s. "Malacca" registered tons 1,014-62 and gross tons 1,70?-89 as she now lies in the Bombay Harbour with all boats, riggings, sails tackles, &c.

For further particulars and conditions apply to the undersigned.

Intending purchasers can see the steamer on application to Messrs. Allana Munjee and Co., Maudvee, Khoja Mohla.

AUCTION SALE of valuable landed property at Byculla, Haines Road, Jacobs' Circle.

On WEDNESDAY, the 19th inst., at 4 p. m., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of Mr. Narotamdass Hurjeewandass, the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of Alibhoy Esmaljee and Merbhai Esmaljee, the mortgagors, the following valuable landed property :—

All that piece or parcel of Foras land containing by admeasurement 2,001 square yards or thereabouts, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's new No. 13617 and survey No. 3-3150, situate at Byculla in Bombay, in the registration district of Bombay and bounded on the east partly by the property of Mr. Raghoonath Narayen Khote, and partly by the property of Vinayek, on the south partly by the property of the said Mr. Raghoonath Narayen Khote, and partly by the Haines Road, on the west partly by the Jacob's Circle and partly by the Haines Road, and on the north partly by the property of the said Vinayek and partly by the Clerk Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Mansuklal, Damoder and Jamsetjee, the mortgagee's Solicitors, or to the undersigned.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, March 5, 1890.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS.

Under instructions from the Executive Engineer, Presidency, the undersigned will sell for removal by Public Auction THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 5th instant, at 2 p. m., in the compound of the Town Hall premises, the materials of old latrines; also quantity of rubble, stones and bricks in the compound of H. M.'s Mint.

AUCTION SALE of valuable plots of land situate at Bandora.

On SUNDAY, the 30th day of March, 1890, and on subsequent days at 2 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the owner but on behalf of all concerned, the following—33 valuable plots of land situate at Bandora, near the Bandora Station in the Taluka of Salsette, in the district of Thana, which form a portion of the property known as "Peroz Baug." A plan showing the situation of the respective plots can be seen at the office of the undersigned or at the office of Messrs. Wadia and Ghandy, the vendor's solicitors, at No. 19, Church Gate Street, Bombay to whom application may be made for further particulars and conditions of sale. The plots will be marked out by pegs or white lines on the premises before the sale.

The plots are as follows—

Plot Nos.	Measuring about	Plot Nos.	Measuring about
1—490	Sq. Yds.	18—1042	Sq. Yds.
2—840	do	19—1301	do
3—903	do	20—1187	do
4—1050	do	21—743	do
5—1278	do	22—1091	do
6—1337	do	23—1314	do
7—1385	do	24—3469	do
8—857	do	25—899	do
9—941	do	26—1651	do
10—1091	do	27—1112	do
11—1498	do	28—1031	do
12—2152	do	29—975	do
13—2309	do	30—1439	do
14—2067	do	31—1361	do
15—1045	do	32—1279	do
16—277	do	33—1415	do
17—640	do		

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

Bombay, 5th March 1890.

EVERY MAN interested in the subject of nervous and physical debility should write at once for a valuable pamphlet explaining how the most obscure nervous and organic derangements may be successfully treated without stomach medication. The only method which is easy and pleasant, and will effect a perfect and permanent cure. This pamphlet, of great interest to all men, will be sent post free.—Mr. E. NORTON, 249, High Holborn London, Eng.

BY APPOINTMENT
TO
H. E. THE GOVERNOR.
HURJIMULL AND CO.,
INDIAN JEWELLERS.
DIAMOND, GOLD & SILVER JEWELLERY
FOR THE CHRISTMAS SEASON.

LARGEST STOCK of Indian Jewellery or Christmas, Birthday and Wedding Presents.

Inspection invited to our Show Rooms. Don't fail to visit us. Prices moderate.

HURJIMULL AND CO.,
INDIAN JEWELLERS,
Ra[illegible] Row and Meadow Street, Fort.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST.
NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

THE EXCELSIOR BILLIARD CUSHIONS
on the new
PATENT LOW PRINCIPLE
are now being made by
BY JOHN ROBERTS AND CO.- LD.
and can be supplied at the same price.
as those made on the old principle.
Price Lists free on application to,
JOHN ROBERTS AND Co., LD.
GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHERS,
AND PRACTICAL BILLIARD TABLE MAKERS,
18, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.
MR. C. A GRAVES.
DENTAL SURGEON.
HAS REMOVED
from Medows Street to
ESPLANADE ROAD.
(next to National Bank of India)
and Malabar Hill Road.

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL"
Is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried,
DR. SCOTTS BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild and tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England, in bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with "WILLIAM LAMBERT on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other.
* AGENTS WANTED.

JEHANGIR J. CURSETJI, M.D.
L.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., L.M.,
SURGEON-OBSTETRICIAN AND AURAL SURGEON.
Late Clinical Assistant at the Royal Ear Hospital and Hospital for Diseases of Women, London,
CAN BE CONSULTED FOR
DISEASES OF THE
EAR, NOSE AND THROAT,
From 3 to 5 p.m.
10, CHURCH GATE STREET.

REPAIR DEPARTMENT.

OUR resources in this Department have of late greatly developed, and we can execute any Orders relative to Mechanical Surveying, Drawing Mathematical, Nautical, Optical or Astronomical appliances, as Expeditiously and Cheaply as any firm in India, and we rely upon the Superior Character of our work to obtain for us a fair Share of public patronage. Our European Watchmakers have all served their Apprenticeship in the First Manufactories in Europe, and have been selected and brought to India by ourselves, and cannot be surpassed for the excellence of their work. Complicated pieces, such as Repeaters, Calendar-Watches, Chronometers, &c., may be entrusted to us in full confidence that the repair will be done in a thoroughly satisfactory manner and guaranteed,

Repairs to Jewellery, Spectacles, &c., are most carefully attended to, being under direct European Supervision.

MARCKS & COMPANY LD.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

HOT WEATHER RETREAT.

KHANDALLA HOTEL, Khandalla, and IGUTPURI HOTEL, Igutpuri.

These HOTELS are splendidly situated, and within easy distance from Railway Stations. Open to sea-breeze on every side, and commands a magnificent and a charming view all round.—Apply to

ANABHOY FRAMJEE & SONS,
Khandalla and Igutpuri.

AUCTION SALE OF PLANT.

The undersigned have been favoured with instructions from the Contractors, Drainage and High Pressure Water Supply Works, Rangoon,

TO SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION
TO THE HIGHEST BIDDERS.

At the Compressor Station in Dalhousie Street and Godwin's Road, (junction of the Canal.)

On MONDAY and TUESDAY, the 10th and 11th March 1890.

Commencing at 7-30 A.M.

The following surplus plant.—

Portable Engines, Centrifugal Pumps, Pulsometer and Hand Pumps, Portable Cranes, Forges, Vices, Anvils, Winches, Hydraulic Jacks, Weston's Patent and other Pulley Blocks, Pipe and Boiler Trucks, Tripod and other Legs with Rolls, Cement testing Machine, &c.

Terms—Cash.

BALTHAZAR & SON,
Auctioneers.

TRADE "SANITAS" MARK
DISINFECTANTS
(FLUIDS, POWDERS, SOAPS),
NON-POISONOUS, PLEASANT AND BEST
Used by more than 1,000 Boards of Health and Hospitals
Gold Medals, Calcutta 1883-84. Paris 1885. Antwerp 1886.
AMPHLET FOR USE IN INDIA ON APPLICATO
"Valuable Antiseptic and Disinfectant."—*Times*
"Safe, pleasant and useful."—*Lancet*.
Of all Chemists and Stores throughout India.
THE "SANITAS" COMPANY, Limited,
CONTRACTORS TO H. M.'s ADMIRALTY
Letchford's Buildings, Bethnal Green, London.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
7, MARINE STREET.

FURNISHED BUNGALOW AT MATHERAN FOR SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 8th March, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their rooms—

The well-known bungalow at Matheran known as the Byke and situated near the Post-office.

Further particulars may be learnt on application to the undersigned.

SALE OF SEED PEARLS.

On SATURDAY, the 8th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, by order of Messrs. Ewart Latham and Co. and on account and at the risk of Jaitha Ruttonsey—1 parcel 296 containing 6 bundles seed pearls weighing 4,277 carats.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN CHICK LANE, GRANT ROAD, NEAR THE RAILWAY STATION.

On SATURDAY, the 15th February, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the mortgagees Harriram Lanidhram, Radhakison Bhivandas, Govindram Girdharidas, and Rangoomul Mahaboobrai, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Joshi Bhimjee Hurriram, the following landed property, viz. :—

All that piece or parcel of salt batty ground, situate in Chick Lane, Grant Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the subdistrict of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 2,415-square yards or thereabouts, together with the messuages or dwelling houses standing thereon, and which said piece or parcel of ground is assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 341 and new No. 13, 859, old survey No. 160 and new survey No. 3-7042, and by the Collector of Municipal Assessment under Nos. 7 and 3701, and is bounded as follows :—That is to say, on or towards the east by the land belonging to the B. B. and C. I. R. Company, on or towards the west by the public water drain, on or towards the north by the ground of Manajee Ruttonjee Mistry, and on or towards the south by the ground of Hajee Abdoolar Hajee Oomer, together with all and singular the houses, out houses, buildings, courts, yards, areas, ways, paths, passages, sewers, drains, wells, waters, watercourses, liberties privileges, easements, advantages and appurtenances whatsoever to the said land messuage and tenements, belonging or in anywise appurtaining or usually held or occupied therewith, or reputed to belong or be appurtenant thereto.

For further particulars and conditions of sale applications may be made to Messrs. Ardesir, Hormasji and Dinshaw, Attorneys to the mortgagees, or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, March 5, 1890.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 4.

A further advance of ⅛d. per oz. in Bar Silver, making the price 44⅜d. per oz, took place in London yesterday; and Rupee Securities moved up ⅛ per cent. in each denomination, at £70 and £71⅛, respectively. The Indian Council placed three lakhs of extra Wire Transfers in Bombay, say two-thirds at Saturday's rate of 1s. 5 3-16d., and the remainder at 1-32d. higher. The Exchange Bank's buying rate on India at 30 days' sight remained at 1s. 4⅞d. Consols were 97⅛; and Indian Sterling Loan 107, both ex div. The London discount market was easier again, the rate both on short London Bills and six months' sight Indian Bank Paper having been rendered ⅜ per cent., making it stand at 3½ per cent. for the former, and 3⅝ for the latter. French Rentes in Paris were ¼ per cent. lower at 84; Exchange on London was unaltered.

No change is reported in the Wheat and Seed Markets. The London Goat Skin Sales opened yesterday with a firmer feeling. 710,000 Goat Skins and 700,000 Sheep Skins will be offered at the present sales.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull last evening; Surats quiet; and the total Sales reached only 6,000 bales, inclusive of 400 Surats. The price of spot Mid-American, however, remained at 6 1-16d., and East Indian Cotton was unchanged in value; but American Arrivals were 1-32d. lower at 5 63 64d. for March deliveries to 6 3-32d. for July-August. The day's Imports were 11,000 bales. The Manchester Market was quiet.

The price of ready Mid. Uplands in New York was maintained at 11 5-16 cents, and June Futures were unaltered at 11·30 cents. The Receipts of the U. S. Ports were 9,000 bales; and the figures from the opening of the season now give the following comparison with those of the previous two years :—

	1890.	1889.	1888.
Monday's Receipts ...	9,000	11,000	11,000
Two days' do. ...	20,000	24,000	22,000
Since 1st Sept. 1889 ..	5,345,000	4,921,000	4,911,000

Our local market, in presence of the dull tenor of advices from Liverpool, keeps very quiet, though prices show no material change. The day's purchases do not sum up 1,000 bales, and have consisted of Julgaum, at Rs. 201; Chalisgaum, at Rs. 199; Akola, at Rs. 207; and old Dharwar, at Rs. 205 per candy.

Wheat has become decidedly dull in tone, and hardly any fresh transactions have transpired to-day; but dealers offer no further concessions in rates, and quotations are unchanged.

Seeds have also been taken to a very limited extent in a quiet market, in which previous prices are quoted for all descriptions.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton	21,716 bales.
Wheat	18,345 cwts.
Linseed	19,497 ,,
Rapeseed	10 922 ,,
Gingelly	14,684 ,,
Ground Nuts	6,713 ,,
Castor Seed	5,413 ,,

Freights are rather easier. The Charters Tower (s) has been fixed for March loading at 25s. per ton for one direct port.

Exchange has been steady at yesterday's rates for both ready and forward delivery; but business has been very limited, scarcely any Mercantile Paper having come out. A transaction is reported between Banks in sixty days' sight Bills at 1s. 5 51-32d.; and a small amount of ready Demand has been placed at 1s. 5 9-32d. Calcutta rates have come higher, owing, it is believed, to its being mail day there, and to some pressure for money. Demand Bank Paper is quoted there at 1s. 5 5-16d.; and here our closing rates are :—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 5¼d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 5 3-16d.	,,
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 5 11-32d.	,,
Credits do.	1s. 5 15-32d.	,,
Francs do.	1·83½	,,

Government Paper, notwithstanding the quotation of 98 7-16 to ½ from Calcutta, advanced here to 98¾ for cash, and 99 1-16 to ⅛ for the 31st instant account; but in the after part of the day, sellers for Money having come out, the cash rate receded to 98⅝, at which it closed with the next settlement at 99 to 99 1-16. For 4½ per cents. 100¼ is again the nominal quotation.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p m. of the 4th March 1890.

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission.* Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	3	4	41	3	35
Teheran	3	7	13	...	31
Suez	3	7	41	...	50

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. on 4th March 1890.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	51	...	5
,, Kurrachee	...	16	...	3
,, Madras	...	50	...	1

* Difference in longitude allowed for.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

March 4.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
Continent of Europe.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
America.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
Australia.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
China.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
Line Bangkok-Saigon interrupted.
Extra steamer for Mauritius expected to leave Zanzibar on Wednesday morning, 5th.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

March 5.—Rajpootana Sky Races.
6.—Royal Alfred Sailors' Home, Annual General Meeting.
Review of Troops by H.R.H. Commander-in-Chief 5-15 p.m.
Novelty Theatre, "Blue Beard."
7.—Masonic Conversazione at the Secretariat to T. R. H. the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, 9 p.m.
8.—Yacht Club Dinner to T. R. H. the Duke and Duchess of Connaught.
Rajputana Sky Races.
Swimming Competition, B. S. C., Back Bay Baths.
Yacht Club Regatta.
10.—Yacht Club Regatta.
Distribution of Prizes, Alexandra Native Girls' English Institution, H. E. the Governor presiding.
Lecture by Mr. W. E. Hart, Sassoon Mechanics' Institute.
12.—Yacht Club Regatta.
Entertainment by Natives of Bombay to the Hon'ble Sir Frank Forbes Adam, Kt., C.I.E.
13.—Prince Albert Victor arrives at Baroda.
14.—Lady Reay lays foundation-stone of Wesleyan Military and Naval Church, Colaba.
Bombay Gymkhana Athletic Meeting.
Bombay Amateur Dramatic Society, the "Yeomen of the Guard," Novelty Theatre' in aid of European General Hospital and Foundling Hospital Funds.
15.—Dinner in Town Hall to the Hon'ble Sir Frank Forbes Adam, Kt., C.I.E., by members of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce.
Bombay Gymkhana Athletic Meeting.
17.—Bombay Amateur Dramatic Society, the "Yeomen of the Guard," Novelty Theatre.
18.—Bombay Amateur Dramatic Society, the "Yeomen of the Guard," Novelty Theatre.
22.—Expected arrival of H. R. H. Prince Albert Victor.
24.—Expected Arrival of Lady Harris.
25.—W. I. V. A. Association Tournament.
26.—Departure of H. R. H. Prince Albert Victor.
W. I. V. A. Association Tournament.
27.—Dinner to H. R. H. Prince Albert Victor, Byculla Club.
Apr. 12.—Expected departure of Lord and Lady Reay.
14.—Expected arrival of Lord Harris.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CHANNER—February 25, at Belgaum, the wife of Surgn-Major O H Channer, of a son.
LOVELOCK—February 26, at 14-2 Ballygunge Circular Road, Calcutta, the wife of A S Lovelock, of a son.
MODGET—February 27, at Allahabad, the wife of Lieut C Modget, D A C, Comt, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

CUZNER—MEDWORTH—February 20, by license, at Christ Church, Etawah, by the Rev F Kennedy, James Cuzner, Police N-W P, to Tilda Marion, third daughter of Joseph Medworth, E I Railway.
GWYNNE—HAMILTON—February 26, at Lucknow, James Hugh Gwynne, Lieutenant, 23rd, The Royal Welch Fusiliers, second son of Edmund Gwynne, Chief Constable of Brecknockshire, and nephew of J P W Gwynne Holford, Esquire, Buckland, Brecknockshire, South Wales, to Sophie Isabel, eldest daughter of Colonel G J Hamilton, 2nd Battalion Scottish Rifles.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 5, 1890.

It is now possible to form a pretty accurate idea of the nature and extent of the reform to be effected in the Legislative Councils by the Bill which the Secretary of State has laid on the table of the House of Lords. Lord Cross may, if he please, claim the praise due to disinterestedness, for while his reform of the India Council has consisted in the reduction of the number of members who aid him in the discharge of his onerous duties he proposes to increase the number of councillors who share the burden of the Viceroy and the Presidency Governors. Contrary to expectation the Supreme Council is included in the Bill. The additional members nominated by the Viceroy are at presented limited to twelve. The Executive Council, which Sir W. Hunter points out, constitutes what is known in England as the Cabinet, usually numbers six without counting the Viceroy. They form part of the Legislative Council, which is made up by the nomination of additional members selected by the Viceroy, who chooses officials from Bengal, Bombay, Madras, or elsewhere, and representatives of the non-official Native and European communities. One-half at least of the additional members must be non-official. The maximum of twelve is raised in the Bill to sixteen, and the minimum is fixed at ten. It is stated that the Viceroy will have power to extend the area of selection of Members of Council. It is not easy to understand what interpretation is to be given to this statement, for at present there is no limitation, save that which provides that not more than half the nominated members shall be officials. A proposal to remove this restriction would scarcely be regarded as a concession to public opinion. The Provincial Councils receive a somewhat larger measure of reform than that which is deemed sufficient for the Viceroy's Council. The minimum of additional members of the Madras and Bombay Councils, at present four, will be raised to eight; the maximum, which is now eight, will be raised to twenty. This will be the maximum for the Bengal Council also. The N.-W. Provinces will have a Council, with fifteen additional members. Acting on the recommendation of Lord Lansdowne's Government, the additional members of Council will continue to be as hitherto nominated. The proposal embodied in the despatch of the late Viceroy, Lord Dufferin, that the municipalities, local boards, and other constituted bodies should form an electorate and send up a certain proportion of the additional members to the Councils, did not receive the approval of the Ministry. Lord Lansdowne and his Council are of opinion that no electorate exists which could be utilized for the purpose; and this view has the concurrence of the Cabinet.

The non-official members will be as heretofore appointed by Government. The Governor-General, who now nominates twelve additional members, will henceforth nominate sixteen. The Governors of the Presidencies, who are now restricted to a maximum of eight, will select and nominate twenty. The Councils thus enlarged will acquire the right of discussing the Budget, but they cannot divide upon it, or alter it. So, at least, we read the telegram which states that resolutions or divisions on financial statements are prohibited. The watch-dogs may bark, but they must not bite; they will be unmuzzled on the condition that they do not use their teeth. Interpellations are to be but allowed, with restrictions as to certain classes of subjects. Mr. Norton of Madras spoke feelingly at the Congress last December in deprecation of the inclusion of the affairs of the Native States in the class of things forbidden. The right of interpellation would be considered be a most salutary check upon the Political Agents at Native Courts and upon the Chiefs and Administrators who mismanage the affairs of their subjects. There are two ways—indeed many more than two—of looking at this question. But as a matter of political expediency it is desirable that the Provincial Councils shall confine their scrutiny to their own affairs, and leave to the Government the responsibility of keeping Political Agents and the Chiefs to whom they are accredited from those shortcomings and excesses which barristers deplore. The right of interpellation will be further safeguarded by the prohibition to pass any resolution or claim a division on the subject of inquiry. At present no right of interpellation exists. The power to put questions on even a limited range of subjects may be regarded as a concession. Government will profit by the innovation, for it will enable the Viceroy or the Governor, or a Member of Council, to clear up misunderstandings by making an informal statement in reply to questions, of which the regular Opposition will have no monopoly.

The sceptical of course may see reason to doubt whether the new and slightly enlarged edition of the Councils will contain an Opposition. The Government may follow the example of the Khedive Ismail, who when he constituted a legislative assembly at Cairo, ordered a certain number of the deputies to sit on the opposite side of the Chamber and oppose the Ministers. It was found very difficult in Egypt to get the deputies selected for this invidious office to understand what they were really wanted to do. In India, however, the first principles of popular Government have been better learned, and there is some reason to hope that in each of the enlarged Councils there will be an effective Opposition which will fulfil a useful function if it criticises official acts and insists on having reasons for all that is done. This will be an advance, though the stride, it may be admitted, is not very great. Mr. A. O. Hume, in a letter which we publish in another column, declares that Lord Cross's Bill for the re-constitution of the Councils is not worth having, as it retains the principle of nomination in the case of non-official members. He denounces the Bill as an insult to the country, and regards it as a stone cast in the face of those who have asked for bread. The man who asks for a loaf of bread and gets a half loaf, in his irritation under the disappointment naturally regards the half as insufficient; but it cannot be truly said that it is a stone cast in his face. Under such circumstances the political Oliver Twist would perhaps show his wisdom in taking what is offered with the best grace possible under the circumstances, and after a reasonable interval asking for more. The elective principle will doubtless come in time, but it would be a very difficult task to persuade Lord Cross and his colleagues that the time has now come. Lord Dufferin endeavoured to make a convert of the Secretary of State to that view; what he did not achieve, Mr. Hume can scarcely expect to accomplish. As we pointed out when the Congress was in session last Christmas, it was a tactical mistake to discredit the electorate which Lord Dufferin had proposed to utilise. Nothing was gained by denouncing the Municipalities and Local Boards instituted or enlarged under recent legislation as in part nominated and under official leading-strings. Those were better inspired who recognised that taken as a whole those self-governing boards are composed of the only class which takes interest in public affairs. To set aside the institutions which have been set up as schools for the instruction of the more or less educated classes in the practical business of local administration, and ask the Government to consent to the creation of electoral colleges of a type unknown even in England too complicated for the most advanced communities, was to place the strongest of all arguments at the disposal of those who are opposed to any change in existing institutions.

A review of the papers just issued by the Government of India on the excise question would be a much more formidable undertaking than even a review of the report of the Parnell Commission at home. The latter comprises a little more than a hundred and fifty pages. In the paper just issued by the Government of India there are nearly four hundred pages, and such a mass of matter forbids prompt review. So rapid are the changes in the policy of Indian administrations as regards Abkari that the report is able to refer only casually to the important modifications in the minimum guarantee revenue system which have lately been experimentally introduced in the Kolaba and the Thana districts of the Bombay Presidency, changes from which, as by no means indulgent critics of the policy of the Bombay Abkari administration, we hope to see good results. To a great extent, therefore, the papers have a retrospective interest. In one of them, however, there is a reference to our own part in the Abkari controversy which we may be excused for quoting. Early in 1888, after the liquor farms of the Thana and the Kolaba districts had been sold, an article appeared, Mr. Trevor notes, in the *Bombay Gazette*, pointing out that the percentages which the farmers had undertaken to pay in excess of still-head duty were in some cases more than they could honestly afford to pay. "A report on the subject," we are told, "was submitted under this office, in which it was shown that so far as the sales then concluded were concerned, this was not the case. Attention, however, having been thus drawn to the cost of spirit and the amount of additional charge it could bear without absorbing the whole margin of profit provided by the maximum selling prices, enquiries were made which bore fruit when the farms were resold." The result of our intervention, in fact, was shown six months later, when, the Abkari Commissioner says, it was found that the rates offered were so high, when considered by the light of the enquiries which our criticism had prompted, as to raise a doubt whether the farm could be managed honestly on the terms tendered. Accordingly the stipulation of a maximum selling price was removed, and the trade, in regard to the price at all events, was conducted on something approaching to commercial principles. The result showed that despite many shortcomings in their Abkari policy the Bombay Government have been responsive at some points to public criticism in this matter. We observe with no less satisfaction that the severe condemnation which has been passed in our columns and elsewhere upon the minimum guarantee system in Bombay is now acknowledged to have been well founded. The measures which the Government of Bombay have taken to do away with the worst features of the system were described here in December last. It is now admitted by the Government of India that the system was found to be open to objection in some respects—a not too free admission, it is true, but a sufficient one, considering the reluctance of Abkari administrators all over India to acknowledge that anything whatever is amiss in their department. Government intimate, too, that where the outstill system is retained they mean to enforce the limitation of the capacity of the still—a regulation the mere suggestion of which they would not long since have brushed aside as quite unnecessary. Mr. Caine, we observe, comes in for many pages of censure. He is, we take it, not entirely unable to take care of himself, and is not out of reach of the compliment that Government have paid him in expending so many quires of foolscap in the attempt to demolish him. Whether he is right or wrong, he has the satisfaction of seeing that the Department which he has so industriously assailed is not altogether incorrigible.

The Director of Public Instruction of this Presidency, who has lately registered his profound belief in the ethical value of English literature, would have had no difficulty in subscribing to the proposals made at a small meeting in the Town Hall yesterday, at which the Rev. James Johnston propounded a scheme for disseminating cheap literature in India. The objects of Mr. Johnston's enterprise must commend themselves to most people, for while there is a yearly increasing reading population in this country, the supply of wholesome reading matter at a cheap rate is not as large as it ought to be. No doubt in the long run a question of this kind will solve itself in the ordinary commercial way, for if there are eleven millions of people in India who know how to read, and who for the most part wish for books, books will be forthcoming. In literature, as in many other departments, the supply both creates and determines the demand, and if good books are put within reach of the people, at a price that is within their means, a good deal will be done towards the creation of a wholesome taste. Much of the success of the enterprise will depend upon the assistance which Government can give it. The operations of the Educational Department are manifold, and it has agencies for the distribution of literature which do not exist elsewhere. If the question be raised, as a question of financial principle, whether the State can fittingly contribute out of its resources to an enterprise of this kind, the answer would be that in England, where the public purse strings are held pretty tightly against any attempt to secure public support for artistic and literary enterprises, the maintenance of free libraries is placed upon the rates. The case is one, nevertheless, in which Government must rather follow than lead public sentiment and public generosity. If our wealthier native fellow-citizens think that the purpose of Mr. Johnston's movement is a desirable one, they must come forward with substantial proofs of their sympathy. The movement should be a national one, or it will scarcely be worth embarking in.

In his article on Cheap Railway Fares, in the current number of the *Calcutta Review*, upon which we have more than once commented, Mr. David Gostling gave prominence to an experiment in what is known as "zone railway tariffs" which has lately been tried on the State railways in Hungary. Mr. Gostling did not overrate the importance of the experiment, nor was he wrong in anticipating its success. The method, which in some respects corresponds in principle with that which Mr. Gostling recommends for adoption on the Indian railways, has been at work for more than six months, and the report of its working seems to be eminently satisfactory. The country, it may be explained, has been divided into fourteen zones of about twenty-five kilometres each, all distances beyond 350 kilometres being deemed to be in the fourteenth zone. The classification of distances into these zones has resulted in reductions of fares by from 25 to 75 per cent.; this reduction has in turn been followed by a very considerable increase in the number of passengers—the number has been nearly doubled, in fact. The change, moreover, has been not only profitable to the public and to the State; it has been productive of direct economy in the administration, for the reduction in the number of categories has immensely simplified the booking arrangements and reduced the cost of administration and of audit. We present these facts to Mr. Gostling, without however pretending that they complete his case for the introduction of zone tariffs on Indian railways. For this simple reason if for no other—that the Hungarian carriages have hitherto been what our long-distance trains never are, almost empty. The general proportion of unoccupied places in the Hungarian railway carriages is to be reckoned at four-fifths. That is a point of departure which a railway reformer would not find in India, so that it is no plea for a large reduction of fares in India that in Hungary this has been done without any addition to rolling stock or engines. The experience of the Hungarian Railway Minister is, of course, deeply interesting, but it would be easy to draw too large an inference from it for the purpose of railway administration in India.

We take the liberty of correcting a statement lately published by the *Pioneer* on the subject of Bhopal affairs. According to our contemporary, the Begum made the life of her English Minister a burden to him, insomuch that he was at last compelled to resign. The simple truth, however, is that the Begum, wishing to take the reins of administration into her own hands, begged the Government of India to relieve her of a Minister who from the very first was not in sympathy with her. The Government of India complied with her Highness's request, but the English Minister, so far from resigning, remained in his office to the last moment with remarkable tenacity. No one is in a more favorable position than our contemporary to acquire correct information on this particular phase

TELEGRAMS.

(CENTRAL NEWS TELEGRAMS.)

THE FORTH RAILWAY BRIDGE.

INAUGURAL CEREMONY.

LONDON, MARCH 4.

The Prince of Wales opened the Forth Bridge to-day.

His Royal Highness crossed the bridge, then embarked in a steamer and viewed the structure from below, recrossed the bridge and drove the last rivet into the structure, which was declared open.

The ceremony was witnessed by large crowds of spectators, though bitter weather prevailed.

FATAL RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

LONDON, MARCH 4.

An express train on the London and North-Western Railway overshot the platform at Carlisle to-day, and colliding with an engine, killed four persons and injured fourteen others.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

HE DUBLIN COMMAND.

LONDON, MARCH 3.

General Fraser, Military Attaché at the British Embassy, Vienna, has been appointed to the Command of the Dublin District.

THE NEW MAGAZINE RIFLES.

The whole of her Majesty's Guards has been supplied with new magazine rifles.

THE WRECK OF THE QUETTA.

Later accounts give the total losses in the s. s. Quetta at one hundred and twenty-four.

BARON DE WORMS AND THE GOVERNOR OF CEYLON.

Baron de Worms, in reply to a question in the House of Commons, said that after a careful examination Lord Knutsford has decided to uphold the action of the Governor of Ceylon regarding the appointments, and that complaints made in respect thereto were not well founded.

MR. GLADSTONE IN THE COMMONS.

In the House of Commons Mr. Gladstone moved that if a member prefers a charge against one of the Ministry which is denied on behalf of the latter, the said member is not to be restrained from refusing to accept the denial and persisting in the charge he makes because the Minister is a Member of the House of Lords.

BULGARIA URGING PRINCE FERDINAND'S RECOGNITION.

CONSTANTINOPLE, MARCH 2.

The Bulgarian Government has invited the Porte to try and induce the Powers to recognise Prince Ferdinand.

LORD SALISBURY AND THE CLEVELAND STREET SCANDAL.

LONDON, MARCH 4.

In the House of Lords Lord Salisbury stated that he was unable to remember the precise words he used at his interview with Sir Deighton Probyn, but was certain he said nothing regarding the imminence of the issue of a warrant of arrest against Lord Arthur Somerset.

RAISED TO THE PEERAGE.

Sir William Ventrisfield has been raised to the Peerage.

A RIOT BY TROOPS.

LISBON, MARCH 3.

Serious riot has taken place at Sitabal in Portugal, in which the troops fired on the mob, killing two.

It is feared this bloodshed will inflame the public mind and lead to further disturbances.

THE M. A. DEGREE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MARCH 4.

A Mahomedan obtained the M. A. degree at the recent examination held here.

THE TRAVANCORE RESIDENT.

Mr. Hannyngton, Resident of Travancore, is about to retire from the Madras Civil Service.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

COLOMBO, MARCH 4.

Mail steamer Coromaandel, from Aden, arrived.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MARCH 4.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera	4 11-16d.

The Manchester Market quiet.

7 lbs. Shirtings	5s. 3¼d.
8¼ „ „	6-6d.
40s Mule Twist	9¼d.
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight	1s. 4⅛d.
2½ per cent. Consols for account	97⅛ ex div.
3 per cent. French Rentes	88¼
4 per cent. Rupee paper	70
4½ per cent. „	71⅛
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	107 ex div.
Bar Silver	44⅛d. per oz.

SOCIETY FOR THE DIFFUSION OF USEFUL LITERATURE.

A LARGE number of represent ative citizens, both European and Native, assembled yesterday at the rooms of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, to consider the expediency of forming a society in Bombay, having for its object the diffusion of cheap and wholesome literature for the benefit of the reading public in Western India. H. E. Lord Reay was in the chair. Mr. Johnston, who was instrumental in the formation of similar societies in Calcutta and Madras, briefly stated the aims and objects of the Society. It was then proposed by Mr. Justice Scott that the meeting considered it expedient that a society be formed in Bombay, having for its object the diffusion of cheap and wholesome literature, both in English and the vernaculars, for the benefit of the reading public in Western India Mr. Justice Telang and the Lord Bishop of Bombay having seconded and supported, respectively, the proposition, it was carried unanimously. The Hon. Sir Raymond West proposed a provisional committee to consider the constitution, scope, and aims of the proposed society, and its relation to similar societies established, or about to be established, in other parts of India. Mr. Javerilal Umiashunker, having seconded the proposition, it was agreed to unanimously. On the motion of Mr. W. E. Hart, seconded by the Hon. Mr. Sayani, the meeting resolved that a letter be addressed to the Governments of India and Bombay, explaining the objects of the Society, expressing a hope that those objects met with the sympathy and approval of the Government, and enquiring whether, in the event of its being able to show fair prospects of successful work, the Society might hope for a moderate grant of money from Government to assure it in the furtherance of its ends. The Rev. Dr. Mackichan proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Johnstone for his efforts in establishing the Society. H. E. the Governor made a few remarks in seconding the resolution, and the preceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman by the Lord Bishop of Bombay.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, *Feb.* 14*th*, 1890.

THE sick man, two generations back, whose doctor solemnly warned him that his illness would probably be of a very protracted and painful character, consoled himself by murmuring that, at all events, the next number of *Pickwick* would be out in a fortnight. The Session of Parliament for the year of grace, 1890, was openedon Tuesday ; and if the battle royal about Mr. Parnell, the *Times*, and Pigott's forged letters which took place in the Commons in the evening is to be accepted as a sample of the debates that are to follow, the coming Session may prove to be as protracted and as painful as any of its immediate predecessors. Still, on the principle of the invalid who rejoiced in the imminence of a new number of *Pickwick*, one may find partial solace for forthcoming tribulation arising from long and dreary debates, acrimonious personalities, and pig-headed obstruction, in the remembrance that until the autumn the pages of *Punch* will at least be enlivened by the parliamentary "Diary of Toby, M.P.," and the inimitably droll caricature vignettes of Mr. Harry Furniss. I love my *Punch*, but I must say that I prefer Toby M.P., and Mr. Furniss to the dismal "Modern Asmodeus" and the yawn-provoking "Moral Music Hall Dramas."

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On the morning of the opening of the Session I was privileged to be present at a remarkably curious and interesting ceremony—one, indeed, of which it may be said, that it would be scarcely possible of occurrence out of this old-fashion-loving London of ours. Scene : A well-known wine merchant's counting-house in Parliament-street, Westminster. Time, 11 a.m. Personages represented : to begin with, only the partners in the firm ; two or three officers of the Guards ; a sprinkling of ladies and children ; an artist attached to the *Daily Graphic* ; a man with a leather apron, redolent of the cobwebs and the vinous bouquets of the cellar ; and your humble servant.

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Presently, as Big Ben proclaimed the hour of eleven, in marched the Yeomen of the Guard. They were unaccompanied either by Mr. W. S. Gilbert—whom you will soon have with you in Bombay—or Sir Arthur Sullivan, but were under the command of their own senior serjeant-major. A round dozen strong, this contingent of the Royal Yeomen of the Guard—otherwise "Beefeaters"—had just returned from the exploration of the vaults under the Houses of Parliament which has been customary at the opening of every Session ever since the time of the Gunpowder Plot. Their search at an end (happily without coming across Guy Fawkes with his lantern and matches) the Beefeaters had adjourned to luncheon at the offices of Messrs. Bellamy, Smith, & Co., in Parliament-street.

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It was a sight to see the rare old boys in their full state panoply—scarlet doublets emblazoned back and front with the Crown and the Royal cypher in gold ; crimson hose, Elizabethan ruffs, rosetted shoes, and black velvet hats, the brims garlanded with the roses of York and Lancaster—sitting down to a board amply spread with substantial viands, to which, and to the port and sherry, they did ample justice. I asked one of the gallant veterans—they seemed, in age, to range between fifty and seventy—whether there had ever been a teetotal Beefeater. He replied that he had known of one, but that he died.

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The Yeomen of the Guard have been entertaintained on "Search Morning" by the historic firm of Bellamy for something like a hundred and thirty years. The original Bellamy kept the refreshment-room or "chop-house" in the old Houses of Parliament, and it was in 1760 that he first laid down his stock of wines in the vaults underneath. There on "Search Mornings" he and his successors opened their bins and made the Beefeaters drink the King's health, until 1834, when the Houses being burnt down, Bellamy's vintages were removed to cellars under the Westminster Sessions House, and subsequently to their present crypts in Parliament-street. The refreshment rooms of the two Houses are now managed by a "Kitchen Committee" of the Legislature itself ; but the pleasant custom of the Beefeaters being periodically entertained by the firm, on whose shoulders the mantle of Bellamy has descended, has never fallen into desuetude.

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Mem : The last words of Mr. Pitt were, according to Lord Beaconsfield, not "Oh, my country!" but, "I should like one of Bellamy's pork pies." A messenger on horseback was despatched from Wimbledon to Westminster to procure the desired dainty, but ere he returned the illustrious statesman had breathed his last. Is the story true ? *Quien sabe* ? And when anecdotes really are unimpeachably veracious, how terribly frayed and mangled they become through carelessness and *laches* of memory and the attrition of time ! I read, a day or two since, in a leading article in that interesting little stranger to metropolitan journalism, the London edition of the *New York Herald*, that Dr. Johnson applauded Napoleon for having shot a bookseller. When Samuel Johnson died in 1784 Napoleon had attained the mature age of fifteen. The real story is that Thomas Campbell, author of the "Pleasure of Hope," proposed, at a literary dinner, to drink the health of Napoleon on the ground that he had once shot a bookseller. The name of the unlucky bibliopole was John Philip Palm, of Nuremburg. He was executed by sentence of a French court-martial at Braunau, in Austria, in 1806, for the offence of publishing a pamphlet entitled "The Complete Abasement of Germany," in which there were some very severe reflections on Bonaparte and his rule.

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That gallant, feather-brained young Duke of Orleans, who has run his head into the Republican lion's mouth in Paris, and is now cooling his heels in a spacious but remarkably uncomfortable cell in the prison of the Conciergerie, is scarcely so wise in his generation as another Prince of his House, who just after the collapse of the Second Empire contrived to serve as a French soldier in spite of his enemies' teeth. When the Franco-German war was at its hottest and the French were getting the worst of it all along the line, some transient successes were gained for them by a certain General D' Aurelles de Paladine. The name was so unusual, and sounded so romantically, that a large section of the public and the press in France, and even in Germany, were induced to believe that D'Aurelles de Paladine was a *nom de guerre*, thinly veiling the identity of the Duke of Aumale. Such, however, did not turn out to be the case. There really was a general with such a picturesque name in the French army list.

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But, meanwhile, one of the young Orleans princes, eager to give proof of his patriotism, and seek the bubble reputation even at the cannon's mouth, at one and the same time had enlisted in the Republican army under the name of "Robert Le Fort." There was no fraud in the assumption of a name which was really that ofoneof the young gentleman's remotest ancestors. The French military authorities had not the slightest idea that the original Robert Le Fort was a Duke of Paris and Count of Anjou, who died in 866, and whose second son was Robert I., king of France. When peace was proclaimed between France and Germany in 1871, the young Orleans prince, having obtained his discharge, confessed the innocent ruse of which he had been guilty, and "Robert Le Fort" was restored to the bosom of his admiring family. The youthful Duke of Orleans has not got off as easily. What good can come of mewing up in a state prison for two long years a chivalrous boy who has only done what the instincts of his race have prompted him to do ?

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Of course, the Commons on Tuesday had no sooner returned to their House, after listening to the Queen's speech, than Mr. Henry Labouchere, M. P., following the lead of Sir William Vernon Harcourt, proceeded to make things as agreeable as he could for Her Majesty's Government in general, and Mr. W. H. Smith ("or is it Mr. H. W. Smith" asked the Cynic) in particular. The senior member for Northampton will, it is to be supposed, continue to strew flowers of complimentary rhetoric on the heads of the Government throughout the Session. To be nearer to the scene of the gladiatorial arena in which he so delights to fight with the wild beasts of Town-street, Mr. Labouchere has removed from his mansion in Grosvenor-gardens to a roomy eighteenth-century house (the Brother Adams—I should say, architects) in Old Palace-yard, directly opposite the west side of Westminster Hall. The Speaker, we all know, is bound to occupy his official residence in the Speaker's Court : but only imagine an independent member of Parliament living over against the House of Commons ! One can as soon fancy Mr. Henry Irving sleeping in the Beefsteak room of the Lyceum Theatre, or the Editor of the *Times* lodging in Printing-house-square.

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The estimable Mrs. Henry Labouchere, on the other hand, takes things parliamentary in a more joyous spirit. Her frolicsome genius has brought a ray of sunshine into the shady places of Old Palace Yard—a highly historical locality, but, to my mind, uncomfortably near the dry bones in Poet's Corner. On Monday and Wednesday afternoons last political, literary, and artistic London was invited by Miss Dora Labouchere, aged six, the sole daughter of the house and home of Mr. and Mrs. L., to be present at the performance of a new musical fairy comedy to be performed by children. The invitation, which I had the privilege of receiving, bears in the left-hand top corner a charming little chromo-lithographed vignette portrait of Miss Dora in a large Devonshire hat with three feathers in it. On Monday the performances began at four, and were brought to a triumphant conclusion by six p. m.

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The comedy was entitled "The Enchanted Palace," to which a prologue had been written by Mr. Clement Scott, the play itself being the composition of Mrs. Labouchere. Let it be noted that the character of Cupid, God of Love, was very gracefully and prettily impersonated by the tiny Miss Labouchere. How sings Alfred Tennyson in one of the sweetest of his lyrics ?—

"But Dora lived unmarried till her death."

"We'll see about that," as the strong-minded American bride remarked at the altar when the clergyman recited a certain formula referring to a wife loving, honouring, and obeying her husband. Let me add that there were as many Conservative as Radical celebrities present at the juvenile theatricals in Old Palace Yard. Why not ? Mr. Bradlaugh, I am told, passes his leisure time in the House between divisions in playing chess with peers of the realm. The atmosphere of the metropolis, foggy as it is, has a rare faculty for preventing political differences being embittered by political enmity.

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The ancient order of Free and Accepted Masons held tremendously high festival at the Mansion House on Tuesday. By special dispensation from the Prince of Wales, the Grand Master of England, the Mansion House Ball-room was converted for the nonce into a Masonic Temple for the installation of the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, Sir Henry Isaacs, as Master of the Drury-lane Lodge. The ceremony of installation was most impressively performed by Brother Joseph Charles Parkinson, a Past Grand Deacon, and a most erudite member of the Craft. I think that Brother Parkinson was an office-holder in a masonic lodge in which I had the honour to be initiated more than thirty years ago. After the installation the Worshipful Master appointed his officers, among whom will be found such well-known and deservedly popular names as those of Bros. Fernandez, Bancroft, Oscar Barrett, and Harry Nichols. The lodge being closed, a grand banquet took place in the Egyptian Hall, at which a host of masonic grandees and some three hundred brethren were present. I tried hard to obey my summons and come to the Mansion House as a humble member of the Drury-lane Lodge ; but I was up to the eyes in hard work, and "a man cannot be in two places at once unless he be a bird."

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Mem. : I make this hackneyed quotation designedly. The "bull" is ordinarily attributed to Sir Boyle Roche, and to have been uttered in the Irish House of Commons some time in the closing years of the last century ; but I find it fathered by Horace Walpole on some nameless "Irishman" so early as 1746. I have not the Greek jest-book of Hierocles—that great ancestor of all Joe Millers—at hand, or possibly I might find the ancient form of the blunder for which Sir Boyle Roche is *not* responsible. I remember, however, that in Hierocles aforesaid, there is the precise equivalent of a story once current about Sheridan Knowles, the dramatist, who, meeting one of twin brothers, is said to have asked him, "Which of ye is the other ?"

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"United Australasia" by all means. Sir Henry Parkes, Premier of New South Wales, is keeping the ball merrily rolling at the Federation Conference now being held at Melbourne, Victoria. Stay-at-home brother of mine, do you know what Australian or Australasian Federation means ? From the experience of nearly a year's wandering at the other end of the world, I should say Antipodean Federation signifies a close defensive, fiscal, and postal union between New South Wales, Victoria, South and Western Australia, Queensland, Tasmania, New Zealand, and, perhaps, Fiji and New Guinea. I think that it ought to imply a federal parliament, a governor-general (?), a common postage-stamp, a federal bank with a banknote which will circulate all over the colonies, a federal court of appeal, a common customs house, and a common tariff of import duties, and, in particular, a common army and navy for purposes of colonial defence against the one chronically-dreaded enemy, the Russian.

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The Federal army and navy would be especially valuable if the soldiers and sailors could be induced to take anything under eight pounds a month as wages, and if the Federal army could be imbued with the conviction that the first thing necessary in military discipline is for a soldier to render implicit obedience to his officers. Obedience is a quality which is not very sedulously cultivated under the Southern Cross. Australian children are, as a rule, more insubordinate than even American ones—which is saying a good deal. Australian Federation seems altogether to be a magnificent scheme, and not so very impracticable. As for Imperial Federation, I frankly confess that I do not know what it purports to mean ; and I question whether Lord Rosebery is much more enlightened on the question than yours obediently. At present it seems to me to be so much chatter and moonshine ; and that, I apprehend, is mainly the opinion of a large number of Australian public men.

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Ladies, be not surprised if your purveyor of nick-nacks calls your attention ere long to a "sweet thing" in ornamental trifles just brought over from Paris—a "*gamelle*," in gold, or silver, or ivory, or mother-of-pearl, to be used as a hairpin, a brooch, a locket, or a *breloque* to a watch-chain. What, you may ask, is a "*gamelle*" ? It is a little tin pannikin, and sometimes a series of pannikins, superposed, and fitting one into the other, from which French soldiers eat their food, and in which their rations are placed when the food is conveyed from the barrack kitchen to the guardhouse. Enthusiastic Royalists have been sending more or less decorative "*gamelles*" to the young Duke of Orleans in the Conciergerie ; and an astute jeweller in the Rue de la Paix has already exhibited an assortment of miniature "*gamelles*" to be worn as ornaments by Parisian ladies, or to be used as pincushions or match-boxes.

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In the French navy the *gamelle* is a wooden bucket which holds soup and beef for seven sailors. Formerly in the French army the soldiers, by messes of eight, ate from a common *gamelle* ; but as this usage was found, as civilization advanced, to bear an unseemly resemblance to the feeding of pigs from a trough, the individual was substituted for the common pannikin. It is to be hoped that the captive Duke appreciates the delicacy of the compliment paid him in assimilating his table equipage to that of the Gallic "Tommy Atkins ;" but in greater likelihood he will prefer the use of a beautiful service of Sevres porcelain which once belonged to King Louis Philippe, and which some monarchical sympathiser has sent him.

GEORGE AUGUSTUS SALA.

LIEUT-COL. M. A. DE LEMOS PIMENTAL has been appointed Governor of Diu.

"BLUE BEARD" AT THE NOVELTY.

IT is a long time since we have witnessed in Bombay a more admirable production, from any point of view than that of "Blue Beard," at the Novelty Theatre, on Monday night. On Captain E. A. P. Hobday, R.A., devolved the heaviest part of the work. In fact to him is due the main credit of the production. The libretto comes from his pen ; the songs are all written by him, and set to airs selected from operas and the repertoires of popular music hall vocalists ; the scenery is all painted by him with the assistance of Mr. G. F. Macmunn, R. A., and others ; while as stage manager he has arranged all the effective tableaux upon which the curtain is rung down at the end of each act.

"Blue Beard" is a fairy tale which lends itself admirably to extravaganza or pantomime; and Captain Hobday, without disguising the original plot as we learned it in the nursery, has cleverly contrived to introduce many amusing and telling incidents and situations, which though burlesqued prove him to be a talented dramatist. His idea, too, of substituting that droll character "Ali Sloper" for the orthodox Ibrahim as the father of Fatima and Sister Ann is an original and happy one. It may seem rather out of place to touch even slightly on the well-worn tale of "Blue Beard," which since ever pantomime was known has done duty at one or other of the theatres at home for a Christmas Annual year by year ; but a glance at Captain Hobday's book, by reason of the genuine sparkling wit and clever word-twistings it contains, is interesting. Before the curtain rises a crash of glass is heard, and presently we find Corporal Selim of the Bagdad Bombardiers (Mr. H. Corbyn), "a gay young *spark*, Fatima's *flame*," sitting in a cucumber frame into which he has fallen in attempting to get over the garden wall. Then he straightway informs us

> I found the ardour of my love was such
> That in that glass I took a drop too much ;
> I'm full of aches, and so much glass remains
> That I may also add I'm full of panes.

Fatima herself (Miss Pottinger) trips on immediately, and after the style of Claude Melnotte, Selim paints to his sweetheart the home to which, could love fulfil its prayers, his hand would guide her ; but she does not quite see it, and paints another, concluding with the sarcastic remark, "through the life I've never tried, it must be bliss to be a soldier's bride." After a duet and simple but neatly executed dance, the lovers depart, leaving the stage to Ali Sloper (Captain Hobday) extraordinarily, extravagantly, and wonderfully made up. He presents a woful picture, all in rags and with pockets "cleaned out," which he accounts for with the explanation

> One fine day I—my ill stars I thank,
> Became director of a Bagdad bank,
> A clerk corrupt the bank eased of my pelf
> So I became a bank-corrupt myself.

Sister Ann (Mr. W. T. Buck) is the next character to make the acquaintance of the audience, and a sufficiently grotesque figure Mr. Buck has made of the wicked sister. On Fatima reappearing, the father and his two lovely daughters indulge in a merry going trio "Down the airey," and a dance. But their mirth is quickly turned, if not to melancholy, to some excitement, by the arrival of Shabahac (Surgeon H. Marks), Mr. Bluebeard's valley-able valet, who informs Ali his master is coming for the rent, which is in arrears, and Bluebeard himself is introduced by a spirited chorus "Hail, Great Bashaw" to the music of the Torreador's song from "Carmen." Then some more smart repartee is indulged in ; as for instance.

B. B.—You look confused, my wants I have plainly stated.
Ali.—Yes I'm like Ireland slightly agitated,
The sum's so large, I fear I'll never meet it.
B. B.—It's been long standing—
Ali Standing ? Pray reseat it.

The difficulty is got over in the usual way ; Fatima to save her father jilts Selim, and becomes the bride of the Bashaw, and the curtain falls on a lively finale and dance. In Act II. we find ourselves in Blue Beard's castle. Mr. Hobday is to be congratulated on the opening of this scene. The chorus of Bluebeard's Guards, drafted from the Royal Fusiliers, R. H. A. and R. A., perform a grand march, and give an exhibition of sword exercise, such as the weeks of careful training and rehearsal pantomime supers are accustomed to undergo could never attain to. Every movement in the march, every stroke of the sword, was like clock-work. Sister Ann being left on the stage alone concocts and successfully carries out the plan of making Blue Beard jealous. Selim and Fatima reappear and grow merry over their projected elopement. They sing "Keep the ball a rolling," one of the brightest musical items of the piece, while the dance, which accompanied it, roused the audience to a high pitch of enthusiasm. It was more remarkable for the graceful and pretty figures they cut than for any difficult or intricate movements, although Mr. Corbyn's "business" with the umbrella was very clever. The next act is chiefly remarkable for the awful revelations of the "Blue Chamber." There is something at once grim and humorous, chiefly the former, in the ghastly heads, dripping with blood, opening their eyes, and singing to the tune of the old catch "Three Blind Mice," the words "We're Blue Beard's Wives," &c. The last act is the exciting one, being occupied with the rescue of Fatima from Blue Beard's clutches ; but the dialogue is spirited and the "business" excruciatingly funny. Another idea of Captain Hobday's which possesses the merit of originality, and an exceedingly droll one too, is Blue Beard's unexpected reappearance after he has been slain in combat and thrown over the battlements.

(*Enter Blue Beard*)

Omnes.—Why aren't you dead ?
B. B. I am !
Selim. Pooh ! stuff !
B. B.—Well, not too much dead, but just dead enough
About the matter I don't want to parley
I've only come to join in the finale ;
Your happiness I won't spoil, that's certain,
I'll die immediately they drop the curtain.

As for the acting, it was mentioned in a brief notice of the production in yesterday's issue that it was as perfect as if the performers had been playing for weeks together. Of course although Monday was the first night it had ever been produced before a Bombay audience it has been played by the same company before ; but for all that it went with a smoothness which could only have been attained after much and careful rehearsal. Miss Pottinger made a bewitching Fatima. She acted with much vivacity, tripped about with such ease and freedom as if she had been cradled behind the footlights. Her singing, of which she had a lot to do, was charming, and her dancing was perfect in its elegance and grace. The most Mr. Corbyn as Selim had to do was to make himself look as well as he could, make love to Fatima, join her in a few duets and dances, and settle accounts with Blue Beard at the finish. These he accomplished in a quiet, natural, and thoroughly artistic manner. The character of the piece was undoubtedly that undertaken by the librettist-artist-stage-manager-actor, Captain Hobday. His make-up, as already hinted, was passing drollery. His first entry was the signal for mingled applause and laughter, and he managed to maintain the fun by the point he gave his own witty lines all the time he occupied the stage. Surgeon H. Marks also proved himself very *valley-able* in adding to the spirit of the piece ; and Mr. W. B. Hickie's general appearance and performance may be summed up in the expression fiercely-funny. Mr. W. T. Buck, one of the most versatile of comedians, impersonated Sister Ann, and ably seconded Captain Hobday in sustaining the fun. Mr. E. Goring Jones and Mr. R. Massie had not a great deal to do as Azuwoz and Standeezi, the officers of "Blue Beard's" Guards ; but their respective representations were satisfactory, their make-up in particular being elaborate.

Regarding the music, it was excellent. It is not often we hear so capable an orchestra as that provided by the string band belonging to the Durham Light Infantry. The chorus ladies also acquitted themselves admirably. That the audience was delighted with the production was shown by the frequent encores. At the fall of the curtain the excitement reached a tremendous pitch. Not often is such a scene witnessed in a Bombay theatre. Each player was called in front of the curtain, and loudly cheered, the author Captain Hobday, receiving a perfect ovation.

THE DEFENCE OF BOMBAY.

(BY A MILITARY CORRESPONDENT.)

AN altogether fictitious importance has been given to the combined Naval and Military operations at this port. They were undertaken not with a view of proving the vulnerability of our defences or the weakness of our garrison, but rather to ascertain how far it would be possible with the small force at his disposal for the General Commanding to formulate any scheme of defence. Unfortunately owing to the temporary withdrawal of the East India Squadron to Zanzibar the Naval authorities have been compelled to utilise our harbour defence ships for purposes of offence, and there has been no real co-operation between the naval and military forces, and so one great lesson that might have been learnt is lost. The exchange of shots that took place yesterday between the Lawrence and her consorts and the shore batteries possessed all the elements of mimic war; the guns were fired with too great rapidity, little allowance being made for the very careful aiming and training necessary to hit a moving object at long ranges. The Lawrence, Sikh, and Karen had of course an immense area over which their fire would have been effective, and a variation of 300 or 400 yards in range would have mattered little. There is but little pleasure to be derived from a bombardment; it is an experience which few care to go out of their way to repeat. The good people of Bombay may however lay this flattering unction to their souls that a very large proportion of shells prove usually to be what is termed blind. That is, their fuses have either deteriorated or have been forgotten, and they fail to burst ; the consequence is that the damage they do is materially lessened, so far as human life is concerned. At the bombardment of Alexandria it was officially notified that only about 20 per cent. of our shells burst. One of these huge missiles was conveyed home by Lord Charles Beresford, and presented to the Prince of Wales, and though the shell had proved innocuous enough at Alexandria, it was dangerous enough in London, for as Purdey's workmen were sawing it in half to make some kind of trophy, the heat set up ignited what remained of the bursting charge, and killed two men. This proves that even blind shells are dangerous. The dash up the harbour by the Sikh and Karen showed rare skill and determination, but in war it would not have been feasible. Such a feat is only possible to British sailors. Torpedo boats that essay that manœuvre in Bombay harbour will be manned by an inferior force of seamen, and will we hope be exposed to a withering fusilade from quick-firing and machine guns mounted not merely on our forts and batteries but on a powerful defence squadron.

Yesterday morning the defence operations were conducted on altogether a different plan. The evolutions of the 3rd instant, so ably conducted by Captain Arbuthnot, R. N., had conclusively proved that the city of Bombay could be shelled with comparative impunity, and also proved, as the "hospital state" of the "Mariner" shows that the engine-room of the "Lawrence" is not the place in which to spend a happy day whatever her quarter-deck may be. Consequently yesterday morning the Lawrence was relieved from her position as Flagship of the attacking fleet, and the four torpedo boats (in reality intended for our defence) were converted into a Squadron furnished with horse boats and thoroughly equipped for effecting a descent on our coasts. The military value of the experiment is somewhat discounted by the fact that it was semi-officially intimated the attempted landing would take place near Breach Candy, and at a very early hour the batteries from Malabar Point to Mahim were strengthened by details of the Gloucester Regiment, whilst the Durham Light Infantry, the 4th Bombay Rifles, 12th Bombay Infantry, and the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps were held in readiness to oppose the descent, Colonel Lee of the old 106th being the officer in command of the Brigade. It is right and fitting that an old Bombay Corps (for the present 2nd Battalion Durham L. I. was in olden days well known as the Bombay Light Infantry) should have been selected as one of the Regiments destined for the defence of our coasts. As dawn broke the enemy's fleet, consisting of our own torpedo boats, in which we Bombay people place our trust, were seen rounding Malabar Point. As they came abreast of Breach Candy, knowing from the reconnaissance of the 3rd instant that they could only be exposed to a direct fire from the guns at Mahaluxmi Fort, they suddenly changed their course, and headed straight for the shore. They were wise in so doing, for this Fort, though mounted with heavy guns, has them viciously exposed *en barbette*, and at present at any rate is armed with no quick-firing or machine guns. To train the 38 or even the 12-ton gun is not an easy matter, and the torpedo boats, regardless of fire, regardless of the troops which they certainly should have known were drawn up in rear of the batteries, stood in at full speed. In the old days when grate or chain shot were the most effective missiles, we read in Marryat or the more sober James of the terrible casualties inflicted on boats' crews by the old 24-pounder. Those who have seen the effect of cannister on the Shoebury Flats when fired from the 12-ton gun will know that a landing could never be effected under the fire of heavy guns. Still the decisions of umpires are past understanding, and it is possible that the fiat has gone forth that an invisible fleet had silenced the guns of the Mahaluxmi works prior to the landing party making their dash ashore. If this is not the case then their attempt, though magnificent, was not good. The well-timed volleys of the 106th, and of the Bombay Infantry, and Volunteers would have effectually prevented landing, and the torpedo boats recognising this drew-off renewed volleys from the Infantry on shore hastening their departure.

The day was spent in quietude, but towards evening the Volunteers were once more in motion, although they only returned from their morning fight at 10-30 a.m. Shortly before four, the battalion having fallen in, Nos. 1 and 2 Companies under Captains Baird and Place proceeded to the Borce Bunder Railway station, 3 and 4 under Captains Nicholson and Lund to Church Gate Station, where they were joined by a detachment of Volunteer gunners with one gun, whilst the head-quarters formed up in front of the Cathedral High School. Native Infantry piquets also occupied the most important strategical position, whilst the Gloucester Regiment still afforded welcome support to the small artillery details that garrisoned the various forts and batteries. To-night it is rumoured there is to be a night attack on the city, but the military authorities show such praiseworthy reticence that it is impossible to ascertain the authenticity of the rumour, yet we feel we can sleep with a firm belief in the humanity of that gallant sailor, Captain Arbuthnot, and at the same time feel perfect confidence in General Budgen's able dispositions.

The Volunteer Artillery responded, as everyone expected they would, with praiseworthy alacrity to their Commandant's summons. There was a full muster in response to the warning message on Monday, and it took less than two hours for regulars and volunteers to be in their places in the respective forts. On Monday night a sufficient force remained in the camp at Malabar Point, and guard duty was done with rigorous exactitude. Yesterday morning the *reveille* sounded at half-past five, and the Volunteers soon after day-break marched to the North Battery. Here there are two 9-inch R. L. M. 12-ton guns, carrying a shell of 250 pounds, and requiring fifteen men to work them. At seven o'clock, just as the haze began to lift, the four torpedo boats whose exploits we have referred to above were seen stealing across the range at a distance of about three thousand yards. But they carried no red flag, the signal of the attacking fleet, and they were therefore allowed to pass without molestation. When they were sighted from the Mahaluxmi Battery, a telegram was sent to the Point intimating that a landing was about to be attempted, and a company of the Gloucester Regiment went off in hot haste in support of the defenders of Breach Candy. The reinforcing party, however, were met near the Reservoir with the tidings that the enemy had been beaten off, and that there was no need for their services. The Malabar Hill Battery strictly observed the maxim that no peace must be given to a retreating enemy. As the four torpedo boats passed the Point on their return from their fruitless adventure, three shots were rapidly fired at them by the combined detachment of the Royal Artillery and the Bombay Artillery Volunteer. Whether these shots blew away the red flags or whether the gallant Commander knew that the Volunteer gunners wanted to get away to breakfast and business, was not quite clear, but the red flags disappeared, and the Fort ceased firing. The torpedo boats steamed rapidly south. They were going about 18-knots per hour and soon were out of sight. After sponging out the guns and setting a guard on look-out in the fort, the Bombay Volunteer Artillery retired to their various businesses, leaving a subaltern and serjeant and three rank and file to "hold the fort" meanwhile.

The Bombay Light Horse were encamped in Mr. Chalk's compound, at Parli Hill, on Sunday and Monday nights. The Poona Horse patrolling the country to the North of Andheri. The Volunteer camp was by no means an abode of luxury, consisting as it did of only two tents—one for the officers and another for the men. Some of the troopers had brought camp-beds and changes of raiment ; others, more Spartanlike, brought nothing with them but a uniform and a toothbrush, a very suitable kit for the occasion, which was one of real hard work, from arrival in camp in the evening to departure for office in the morning. There was plenty to eat, but no time to eat it ; meals being generally made of snacks of bread and cheese at intervals during the night. The specific duties of the troop were to supply a dismounted outpost on the hill overlooking Danda, a Cossack outpost at Bandora Point, and a patrol on the Tulsi main. But besides these there was a brisk demand for orderlies. The most interesting duty was that of the Cossack outpost at Bandora Point, which had to watch the bay of Mahim, and give notice of any attempt at landing by the hostile fleet. Considerable astonishment was caused to the occupants of this post by a mysterious attack made on their rear from the neighbourhood of an imposing mansion at the edge of the Point, apparently by traitors to their country in league with the enemy, who retired as soon as a mounted patrol rode in the direction of the spot. As it had been arranged that a shot fired at Bandora Point was to be regarded as a signal to the troops at work that the attacking squadron had been sighted, the little escapade may have had rather a curious effect on some of the reports sent in to head-quarters. Another exciting period in the annals of the Bandora Point look-out was caused by the appearance of a series of red, green, and white lights flitting along the face of Mahim Woods. Common report says that these lights were not entirely unconnected with the movements of a picnic party, though it seems almost incredible that even English men and women should have been rash enough to venture upon a party of pleasure on such a night of alarms, unless one take into consideration the Shakspearian connection between alarms and excursions. However this may have been, and whoever the causes of alarm, the patrol was vigilantly kept up from point to point. Captain Little and Lieut. H. R. King kept closely in touch with their patrols ; these in their turn kept up a constant and watchful look-out, and the purposes for which the Light Horse were posted were realized in a satisfactory way.

The following is the parade state of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles :—

Distribution.	Field Officers.	Capts.	Lieuts.	Staff Sergts.	Sergts.	Buglers.	Rank & File.	Total.
A Company	1	2	1	1	3	...	33	41
B „	1	1	...	...	2	...	6	10
C „	...	1	...	...	5	...	28	34
D „	...	1	1	1	4	...	37	44
E „	...	1	1	...	2	...	26	30
F „	...	1	1	1	3	...	34	40
G „	...	...	1	...	1	3	26	31
H „ (Cadets)	...	...	...	...	5	...	36	41
I „ (Cadets)	...	...	1	...	4	...	38	43
K „ (Cadets)	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	4
L „ (Cadets)	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Army Staff	...	1	...	2	...	...	6	9
Staff & Band	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	2	8	7	5	31	3	272	328

The following officers were on parade, viz :—Lt.-Col. the Hon'ble L. H. Bayley ; Major R. S. Brown ; Captains T. W. C. Leathem (Adjutant), Baird, Place, Nicholson, Lund, Willis, D. Soane, and Soundy (Pay-Master) ; Lieutenants Jefferies, F. W. English, Cornforth, and Sharp ; Second Lieutenants Rowland, Kenny, and Wilkinson.

LORD CROSS'S COUNCILS BILL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In view to the Bill for the reconstitution

GYMKHANA GOLF.

FORTY-TWO HANDICAP.

THE final competition for the above handicap took place last Thursday morning. Only eight entered, some of the players being deterred by the fact that five players had already won the handicap once, consequently they had a start, and if one of them won he should win the handicap outright. The "Veteran," who had already won once, came in with a score of 44—a very good round considering the state of the ground. None of the other players did very well, excepting Burn, who tied with his old rival at 44. Could Burn but pull off the tie he would be the sixth winner, and the six winners would then have to compete for the final. On the other hand if Melvin won the tie he would win the handicap outright, as he had already won it once. The tie was played off yesterday morning. The two players, who have so often played against each other, played very level for the first half of the round, the holes being, with one exception, halved. Crossing the road Burn failed to carry the trees, and he ran up a six to his opponent's four. At the next, the box hole, Melvin holed out in four, getting in a long steal which took the heart out of Burn, who was now five strokes behind, a start which he did not feel himself equal to make up, so he threw up the match. Melvin consequently became the winner of the Handicap Medal. The following are the scores :—

	Scores.	Points allowed.	Handicap scores.	
W F Melvin.....	44	scratch	44	Tie.
J S Burn	44	,,	44	
L G Dunbar.....	46	,,	46	
C E Nixon	47	,,	47	
J J Henton	51	4	47	
D MacDonald....	49	scratch	49	
A Moir.....	57	8	49	
J Stiven	50	scratch	50	

TIE.

W F Melvin... 44 Winner of the Handicap.
J S Burn ..... retired

The list of matches is nearly at an end. The St. George's Medal (scratch) and Handicap, which are to be played off on Thursday and Saturday, the 13th and 15th instant, will complete the ordinary list; but it is expected that several more handicaps will be played before the season closes.

MILITARY NOTES.

(SPECIALLY CONTRIBUTED.)

THE Officer Commanding Poona District has appointed Lieutenant J. Hanwell, R.A., on his personal Staff as Aide-de-Camp.

UNDER instructions from Army Head-Quarters Surgeon C. J. Hudson, I.M.S., has been transferred from the Bombay to the Poona Distcict for duty.

THE Colonel commanding the District will inspect the Poona Station Hospital on the 5th instant, and all invalids and time-expired soldiers leaving for Deolali, on the 6th instant.

COLONEL A. CURRIE, Commanding 4th Bombay Cavalry (Poona Horse), proceeds to Bombay on or about the 8th instant, on Remount duty.

ALL officers are liable for the highway tax who own any carriages or horses, the authorised number of *bona-fide* chargers excepted.

THE Aden Naval Volunteers are to be armed and equipped in every respect as the Karachi Naval Volunteers.

LIEUTENANT EUSTACE SCOTT WILLIAMS, Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, has been appointed an extra Aide-de-Camp to the Governor of Madras.

LIEUTENANT A. G. HUNTER-WESTON, Royal Engineers, on arrival in India, has been posted to the Bengal Sappers and Miners.

LIEUTENANT R. F. BREWSTER, Royal Artillery, has been posted to No. 3 Field Battery, Ellichpur, for duty.

THE Secretary of State has decided that the promotion of an officer of Royal Engineers to the substantive rank of Colonel will not in any way effect his claim to pension as an officer who has elected for continuous service in India.

CAPTAIN CLARK, Worcester Regiment, has been ordered to Abu, to command the sanitarium.

THE Duke of Connaught has directed the assembly of a committee at Bombay on the 8th inst. of three officers from each district, one to represent British Troops, one Volunteers, and one the Native Army, to consider the advisability of changing the designation of the Central Rifle Meeting into an association to be designated the Bombay Presidency Rifle Association, so as to allow the competition for the association prizes to be general throughout the Presidency, the best shots at local meeting proceeding to Poona at the expense of Government to compete for the principal prizes and medals.

The cost of war medals has been laid down as follows :—

English made.

	s.	d.
Silver medal	7	6
Silver clasp	1	6
Bronze star	7	6

THE amount to be converted at the official rate of exchange.

Indian made.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Bronze India medal.....	0	10	6
Bronze clasp	0	3	6
Silver India medal	3	12	0
Silver clasp.....	0	9	0

MILITARY NEWS.

THE following Royal Engineer officers are coming out for duty in India — Lieutenants Ward, Bullock Claton, Morice, Kemp, Winsloe, Watson, Smyth, Hare Greek and Rees.

LIEUTENANT ROCKE, 2nd Battalion Wiltshire Regiment, is seconded for service with the Egyptian army.

LIEUTENANT FENNER, 1st Battalion Dorsetshire Regiment, is coming out to India as a Staff Corps prorationer.

THE following postings have been ordered:—To 1st Battalion: Captain Nash, Border Regiment.

To 2nd Battalions: Lieutenant-Colonel Kennedy, Wiltshire Regiment; and Lieutenants Caldecott, Warwickshire Regiment, and Marquis South Wales Borders. To 4th Battalion: Lieutenant-Colonel Kinloch, King's Royal Rifle Corps.

CAPTAIN HAGGARD, 1st Battalion King's Own Scottish Borderers, remains in England on extended leave till the 28th February.

THE NEW POLICE BILL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—By clause (c) of section 48 of the Bill for amending the law relating to the District Police in this Presidency a police officer is authorized to prevent overcrowding in "public" ferry-boats. In my humble opinion the word "public" in this clause is objectionable, as it makes a police officer powerless in preventing over-crowding in boats employed in carrying passengers across a river or a creek, as is generally done in the Ratnagiri and in the Colaba Collectorates, which is not a public ferry, and thus diminishes to a certain extent the usefulness and the force of the clause itself. I need hardly say here that all ferries in this part of the country are not necessarily public ferries. May I, therefore, venture to suggest, through your columns, to the hon'ble gentleman in charge of the Bill, to reconsider this clause in reference to the above remarks?—Yours, &c.,

Ratnagiri, Feb. 27. P. R. DESAI.

THERE is joy in Lucknow over the Artesian well borings which have been in weary operation there for many months, says the *Pioneer*. Water has been struck at a depth of 1,200 feet, though only rising at the rate of about six gallons a minute on its first appearance, which was made on Saturday last. Should the hopeful omen culminate in more substantial success, it might perhaps be worth while to utilise the invaluable knowledge gained in the present rather costly experiment by boring a second well with the plant which it is now known the peculiarities of the soil require.

A NEW HOSPITAL FOR RUTLAM.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RUTLAM, MARCH 2.

AN interesting ceremony took place on February 28 at Rutlam, when Mr. Henvey, the Agent to the Governor-General for Central India, opened, at the request of his Highness the Raja of Rutlam, K.C.I.E., the hospital erected by his Highness in memory of his first wife.

Mr. Henvey, accompanied by Colonel H. M. Buller, the Political Agent in Western Malwa, and Commandant of the Central India Horse; Colonel Marshall, R.E.; Surgeon-Major Keegan; and Mr. Tucker, drove up to the hospital at 4-30 p.m., where he was met by his Highness, who was attended by the principal Thakurs, Sirdars, and officials of the Rutlam State. A short address, describing the building and the course of its erection, was read by Dr. Khot, the principal medical officer of the State, who concluded by requesting Mr. Henvey to declare the hospital open. Mr. Henvey addressing his Highness, said in reply:—

Your Highness, Ladies, and Gentlemen,—It is a cause of much satisfaction to me that I should be able to inaugurate the opening of this hospital, not only because the Raja is a personal friend, but also because this is an object of considerable public interest. Rutlam has a high reputation to maintain, and his Highness the Raja is doing his best to keep it up. He is one of the few Chiefs of Central India who, having acquired a sound and liberal education at the Daly College, has done us great credit, and has set up a standard of purity, integrity, and public spirit, which others would do well to emulate. I think it should be realized that honour is specially due to those Chiefs who render themselves conspicuous by living virtuously and frugally, by spending their money for the good of their people, and by co-operating in the furtherance of public works, calculated to promote the welfare of the ryots and to develope the resources of the country. It was only yesterday when I was driving in company with the Raja that his Highness spoke enthusiastically of the proposed extension of the railway from Godhra to Rutlam. How praiseworthy and how enlightened is this, compared with the attitude of those who seem to think that the construction of a railway through their territories is of no advantage to them or to their people; or rather that it is a calamity entitling them to clamour for compensation from the Government of India. Yes; I say, honor is due to such virtues as the Raja of Rutlam possesses rather than to the number of prancing horses and gaily-caparisoned elephants a ruler can show, or to the crores of treasure lying uselessly buried in his vaults, or to the smartness of his troops, or to the questionable harmony of his brass band, or to the pomp, glitter, and majesty of his Durbar. I do not under-rate the value of these manifestations of the accessories of power and dignity, for I know that, in the present state of civilization, and making allowance for the forces by which mankind are governed, it is necessary to keep the symbols of authority in evidence before the people. It is right well also that order and regularity should be maintained. It is right that roads should be repaired and swept clean; that hedges should be neatly trimmed; that gardens should be carefully laid out; and that houses should gleam with white-wash and paint. For order and regularity are in themselves civilising and restraining influences. Where the head of a State is slack, it is certain that slackness will appear in the other members of the body corporate. The Turks have a proverb that "A fish rots from the head downwards," and the proverb is of peculiar force and significance in Asiatic countries, where the Chief is not only the Sovereign of the State, but also the head of a powerful clan, and in a special sense the leader of society. But there are other still more important matters than order and regularity. I take it, the first duty of a ruler is to keep his people alive and happy by treating them kindly, by doing justice, by showing mercy, and by refraining from exactions which are burdensome or unusual. The next duty is perhaps to give them such facilities as this hospital will afford for obtaining relief from those evils to which all mankind, rajas, and fakirs, are alike exposed. Another duty is education, and especially primary education, in which the Raja takes a keen and deep interest. I rejoice, therefore, that his Highness's generosity takes this practical shape. He will gain a higher renown from this than from hospitality, however magnificent, and from displays, however princely. The gift is worthy of the giver; it is also worthy of the lady in whose honor it is given for; what greater respect can any one show to the memory of "a vanished hand, and the sound of a voice that is still," than by associating the name of the beloved with a work of beneficence and utility? I now, by his Highness's desire, declare this hospital to be formally opened.

His Highness in a few words communicated his thanks to Mr. Henvey for his kindness in opening the hospital and the courteous expressions used towards himself, and the party then visited and inspected the different rooms, equipments, and so on. The hospital is conveniently situated in Rutlam City, and is likely to be of great value to the inhabitants of Rutlam City and State.

MISS FINKELSTEIN AT THE TOWN HALL.

ON Monday evening Miss Von Finkelstein delivered one of her interesting lectures in the Town Hall. Miss Finkelstein appeared, dressed in the character of a Bedouin Princess, and she was accompanied by several ladies and gentlemen who had offered their services to her, also dressed in character. There was a Bedouin chief, a priest and priestess of the tribe, a serving maid, an Arab guard, and two children belonging to the chief and an inferior member of the tribe. The subject Miss Finkelstein had chosen was "The Bedouins of the Desert." She said that they and all the other inhabitants of Bible lands, were divided into two distinctive classes; first, the wandering Bedouins; second, the Filowie, or country-town people; and the Mahdaanayal or city people. She proposed on the present occasion only to deal with one class, namely, the first, the Bedouins. She wished, as far as possible, to give her audience an idea of the Bedouin's style of life, and consequently, the tent which they saw before them erected upon the platform was with all its appurtenances, the same as that which one would see inhabited by a Chief of the Deserts of Palestine—one of the old historical black tents. A partition was stretched across the interior, dividing the part allotted to the women from the men's portion. Some of the drapery, and the work upon the cushions and carpets, was of the richest kind, whilst the dresses and jewels worn by Miss Von Finkelstein were evidently very costly. She explained that the dress she was wearing most closely resemble that worn by Sarah, as related in the Old Testament, and that the one worn by the Arab attendant, must be of the kind that Hagar was attired in. The priest of the tribe carried in his hand an iron rod, upon the end of which was a metal representation of an open hand, which in the language of the country was called the emblem of the open hand of God. She explained that when in batch, the Arab priest stood in some elevated spot with his hand raised. To it were tied three streamers of different colours, and as long as this was to be seen flittering in the air, the Bedouins had a suspicion that the day could not go against them. She described the peculiar salutations of Syria and Palestine, some of which take about three-quarters of an hour. They have the word "*Salamalikoom*," as in Hindustani. Miss Finkelstein went on to describe a visit she paid to a certain Sheik near Jericho, in which were many interesting points bearing on the customs of the country. The language of the Bedouins has changed but little since ancient times, while by his dress one can tell exactly what district he hails from. Their costume is a most comfortable and graceful one, being far more sensible than the tightly-fitting Western garments. The dress of the women is peculiar, one robe being something like 75 yards in length and of silk. Their domestic relations are strange in many instances, their women managing their politics for them. They are an extremely moral people, though somewhat lawless in their ideas, and consider plunder simply an innocent competition. The lecturer described in a graphic manner the various forms of Arab hospitality, and gave a weird Arab song, such as they sing at their feasts. She and her assistants showed in a most interesting way, the manner in which the "call to prayer" is given and responded to. Miss Finkelstein told her hearers many interesting things of the Mahomedan religion. It is an exemplary and a pure one, and has many of the best principles of Christianity embodied in its doctrines. She concluded about 10-45, thanking her audience for their appreciation of what she had said, and for the patience with which they had listened to her.

MAJOR SERPA PINTO is reported to have been sent as diplomatic agent to America. Mr. Neves Ferreira, the Governor of Mozambique, has been transferred to Angola, being substituted by Mr. Augusto de Castilho. The other African explorer, Mr. Capello, has been sent as diplomatic agent to China.

PROPOSED PARTIAL CLOSING OF THE BOMBAY MILLS.

THE following letter has been handed to us for publication :—

25th February, 1890.

To J. Marshall, Esq., Secretary, Bombay Mill-Owners' Association.

Dear Sir,—I beg leave to state the following facts before you with a view of your committee being induced to take the requisite action thereon.

The first and foremost fact to which I invite your attention is the sort of an influenza epidemic which is at present raging amongst our mill-hands, and in corroboration of this statement, I beg to draw your notice to the letter that has appeared in to-day's *Times of India* over the signature of our well-known townsman Dr. Blaney. Owing to the fevers which are at present prevalent all over the city, and which in their main symptoms, resemble those of influenza, mill-owners and agents of mills are generally suffering from a paucity of the sufficient number of mill-hands to work their mills with. Labour is getting very dear and mill agents find it very hard to equip their mills with the necessary complement of work people.

Apart from this, there is the stern undeniable fact, that is at present seriously handicapping the mill industry, i.e. the steady increase in the price of cotton; despite the large and plentiful crop we have had this year, and the sanguine hopes all entertained of a reduction therein, and there is also the abnormal fall in the price of yarn to combat against. This is chiefly due to the large demand that is being made on cotton, and I have serious apprehensions that this demand, in course of time, if things continue in their present state, will far over-reach the supply; moreover we are at the present juncture, in the midst of a financial drought, the like of which was never known before; to add to all these difficulties, there is besides the incidence of a stagnant and slack trade in China and Japan, the only markets for Indian yarns, are all overstocked, and the reports that are coming from those countries are far from encouraging. Large accumulations of yarn are reported thence, and buyers there as well as here seem to be very unwilling and loth to take deliveries and clear the yarn purchased by them. We are, it will thus be observed, launched upon a critical time, and it behoves all those interested in the mill industry to strive to remedy the evil, before it is too late. Prevention, we all know, is better than cure, and the only remedy which I can think of for overcoming this evil that is just now disturbing the equanimity of many a mill-owner, is that we should all join together, and make one combined effort to stop our mills for eight days in the month. This is our only panacea, and I would urge my brother mill-owners and agents to coalesce and be guided by the example of our great rival Manchester. It must be within the recollection of many of us that when we made a spasmodic effort last October in this direction, we had begun to see the manifold advantages of the step, but, alas, the scheme fell through before it had effected any perceptible and tangible change for the better. Let us make one sustained effort, and I am confident that we shall be able to steer clear of the great storm that is at present menacing us. It seems, therefore, incumbent on us that we should all take this step which, every one will admit, is based on prudential, financial, and economic considerations, and close our mills for eight days in the month, until we see that the cloud is cleared.

I, as a member of the committee, beg in conclusion to request you to circulate this letter amongst my colleagues, at once, and to let me know, at your earliest convenience, what they think on the matter.

—Yours, &c.,

NANABHOY B. JEEJEEBHOY.

THE BENAGL BANK FORGERY CASE.

THE hearing of the charge of forgery, preferred against Hajee Adum Hajee Abdul Latiff Balladeena by Mr. Slater of the Bank of Bengal, Bombay Branch, was resumed before Mr. Cooper at the Esplanade Police Court yesterday afternoon. Mr. Burder, of Messrs. Crawford, Burder, Buckland, and Bayley, appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Walker, of Messrs. Chalk, Walker, and Smetham, appeared for the defence.

The Magistrate read over to the accused the charges he had framed against him in respect of four forged bills of exchange of Rs. 50,000 each, two forged bills for Rs 25,000 each, and a power of attorney purporting to be executed by one Ibrahim Hajee Jackeria; and further of cheating Mr. Slater by personation.

His Worship then formally commited the accused to take his trial on those charges at the ensuing Criminal Sessions of the High Court, and required him to furnish a list of such witnesses as he might wish to examine before the High Court.

The accused said he would give a list of his witnesses to his solicitors, to be forwarded to the Clerk of the Crown.

Mr. Walker applied that the proceedings in the case be sent up to the High Court, as he intended to apply to Mr. Justice Scott to admit the accused to bail. He thought it was useless to renew the application for bail to his Worship.

His Worship said he would order the proceedings to be sent up to the High Court as requested by Mr. Walker.

The parties then left the Court.

THE SASSOON AND ALLIANCE SILK MILL COMPANY.

THE seventh ordinary general meeting of shareholders was held yesterday afternoon at the registered office, Forbes Street, Mr. S. D. Sassoon, chairman of the board of directors, presiding. The following report of the directors was submitted :—Your directors have the pleasure to submit the audited balance sheet and statement of profit and loss account for the year ending 31st December 1889. It will be seen from the statement of Profit and Loss Account that there is a balance to credit of Rs. 1,37,461,-3-3 including Rs. 2,271,14-3 brought forward from last year's account. Your directors paid an interim dividend of Rs. 25 per share in September last which absorbed the sum of Rs. 42,900, leaving a balance of Rs. 94,561-3-3 which is proposed to be appropriated as under :—To be written off for depreciation of building Rs. 1,759-4-3; to be written off for depreciation of machinery, Rs. 40,301-10-10; to be carried to insurance fund Rs. 6,000; to be paid by way of a dividend of Rs. 25 per share on 1,716 shares free of income tax, Rs. 42,900; total—Rs. 90,960-15-1; leaving a balance of Rs. 3,600-4-2 to be carried forward. The additional machinery mentioned in last year's report has increased the efficiency of the waste silk department, which is already yielding better results, and your directors are now contemplating the addition of further machinery with the latest improvements. It will be observed from the accounts that the prospects of the company are steadily improving. The sum of Rs. 7,16,188-8-8 which appears in the balance sheet as the value of stock in trade, includes the cost of raw silk and stores to the value of Rs. 3,13,128-12-4; that of manufactured goods amount only to Rs. 3½ lacs, and out of this sum about Rs. 1,30,000 are represented by the value of cloth, &c., which has been manufactured under contracts. The mill buildings are insured for Rs. 1,45,000, the machinery for Rs. 4,20,000, the stock of raw and manufactured goods at the mill Rs. 5,00,000, and good in the market shop, for Rs. 15,000; total—Rs. 10,80,000. Your directors regret to say that Mr. Nanabhoy B. Jeejeebnoy has resigned his seat on the board owing to ill health. In his place Mr. Dayabhoy Tapidas has been appointed a director, and this appointment will have to be confirmed. Messrs. B. R. Mody and Dayabhoy Tapidas retire from the board by rotation, but are eligible for re-election. The shareholders have to appoint two auditors for the year ending 31st December 1890, and to fix their remuneration.

The director's report and the audited accounts were approved and adopted. A dividend of Rs. 25 per share free of income tax, for the half year ending 31st December 1889, was declared payable on and after the 17th instant. The appointment, made by the board, of Mr. Dayabhoy Tapidas as a director was confirmed. Messrs B. R. Mody and Dyabhoy Tayidas, who retired by rotation, were re-elected directors of the company. Messrs Sadan and Balkrishna and Nusserwanji Sorabjee Jamsetjee were appointed auditors of the company at a remuneration of Rs. 75 each. Thanks were accorded to the chairman, the directors, the secretaries and treasurers, and the mill manager for their good management of the company's affairs; and a vote of thanks to the chairman concluded the proceedings.

THE proposal to accelerate the East Indian up mail above Allahabad has, the local paper understands, been finally abandoned. It was found that by running it beyond Allahabad, at the same speed as between Allahabad and Howrah, it would be possible to reach Ghaziabad by about 7-30 a.m. instead of 9-30. But this would have involved the exclusion of third class passengers above Allahabad, and the advantages to compensate for the loss of this paying traffic were not considerable. So that it may be taken that the present mail arrangements will stand as they are, at any rate through the coming summer.

THE PORT TRUST BUDGET ESTIMATES.

THE estimates of receipts and expenditure for the year 1890-91 were submitted yesterday. In preparing these estimates, the chairman has had the assistance of three members of the board, *viz.* :—The Hon'ble Sir Frank Forbes Adam, C.I.E., and Messrs. A. F. Beaufort and Fazulbhoy Visram.

CAPITAL ACCOUNT.

Victoria Dock.—The total expenditure up to 31st March 1889 was Rs. 82,52,162. The expenditure sanctioned for 1889-90 was—In Budget, Rs. 1,60,584; additional, Rs. 1,03,160; total Rs. 2,63,744. Therefore, if the estimates are worked up to, the expenditure up to 31st March 1890 will be Rs. 85,15,906. The total sanctioned estimate is Rs. 94,00,000. And the available balance is thus, Rs. 8,84,094. It is proposed to spend, during 1890-91, Rs. 1,18,249, the greater part being for dredging and blasting in channels. All the deep dredging sanctioned for the first time below 57' on T. H.D. it is proposed to charge to this account.

Graving Dock.—The expenditure sanctioned in last budget was Rs. 5,50,000. And it is now proposed to spend in 1890-91, Rs. 5,10,625. If these estimates are worked up to, the expenditure during the two years will have been Rs. 10,60,625. The sanctioned estimate is Rs. 11,47,300.

New Works Ordinary.—(*a.*) The traffic offices at the Docks are expected to be completed before the ensuing rains. The sanctioned estimate is Rs. 2,66,143. Of which there was spent up to 31st March 1889, Rs. 81,019. And the sanctioned expenditure for the current year is Rs. 1,70,000. Less the amount which will probably remain unexpended Rs. 37,876.—Rs. 1,32,124. The amount now entered in the balance available for expenditure in 1890-91, Rs. 53,000. (*b*) The Trustees' Administrative Offices.—The sanctioned estimate is Rs. 4,33,006. There was spent up to 31st March 1889 Rs. 12,230. And the sanctioned estimate for the current year was Rs. 2,00,000,—Rs. 2,12,230. If the estimate is worked up to, the amount available for expenditure will be Rs. 2,20,776. Of which it is proposed to spend in 1890-91, Rs. 2,00,000. The expenditure in both cases (*a* and *b*) is to be met from the 10 lakh loan issued in 1889-90.

REVENUE ACCOUNT.

It will be seen that the estimated receipts show a surplus of Rs. 42,425 over the estimated expenditure, which latter, however, includes an item of one lakh under the head "Fixed Annual Revenue Surplus," which is not really revenue expenditure, being appropriated to repayment of capital, or the prosecution of new works which would otherwise be charged to capital.

If this item were excluded, the receipts would show a surplus of about one and a half lakh over expenditure—a result which has been obtained by reducing the estimates for maintenance of bunder properties as much as possible—though still leaving a sufficient margin on the actual expenditure of past years; and also, when possible, dispensing with or reducing items usually set aside to cover renewals of plant.

The estimates are founded mostly on the actual receipts for the year 1889 with some modifications, the more important of which will be noticed hereafter.

(*a.*) As far as regards the bunders, the actual receipts for 1889 are adhered to except in the case of the Dock and the town bunder warehouses. In the case of the former especially, it is considered that as their great advantages are now fast becoming more apparent to the mercantile community, a rapid increase of revenue may confidently be expected; the estimate of the former has, therefore, been put at Rs. 23,794 more than the actual receipts of 1889, and in the latter case at Rs. 3,000 more.

(*b.*) The Dock revenue for 1889 has been exceptionally low. For 1889-90 it was estimated at Rs. 20,09,720, and for the period, 1st January to 31st December 1889, the actual receipts were Rs. 19,12,995; part of the deficiency may be made up during the last three months of the financial year, but it is probable that the estimate will not be realized. This is in greater part accounted for by a falling off in the following sources of revenue, compared with 1888-89, namely :—Railway materials fell off 124,618 tons, grain 215,475 tons, seeds 7,000 tons, iron 11,000 tons. The falling off in those items was, however, to a great extent counterbalanced by the acquisition of new traffic, such as the Mormugao trade, and a share of the trade of the British India Co's and Shepherd and Co.'s coasting steamers and the steamers of the Bombay and Persia S. N. Company, and there is no doubt that this traffic during next year will be developed to a still greater extent. The Dock Superintendent anticipates a further expansion of the revenue on this account alone of at least Rs. 75,000. There was also during the current year an increase in the imports of machinery and in the exports of twist, yarn and cotton.

The estimated revenue for 1890-91 is Rs. 21,87,300, that is, Rs. 1,46,382 more than the actual receipts for 1888-89, and Rs. 1,77,580 more than the estimate for 1889-90.

In framing the estimate, due regard has been given to the circumstances just noted, and a considerable increase has also been allowed for in the exports of grain, seeds, twist, yarn and cotton.

(*c*) A sum of Rs. 16,000 has been entered in Dock revenue to be received from the Municipality on account of maintenance of Victoria Dock wharves and roads. The Municipality have not yet accepted this as the proper amount, but it is expected they will do so as it is fair and reasonable.

REVENUE EXPENDITURE.

The establishments, as usual, are estimated at the rates sanctioned by the Trustees.

The establishment at the Dock has been increased by Rs. 13,500, of which Rs. 9,000 is due to temporary and night-work staff and Rs. 4,500 to permanent staff. This is in consequence of the accession of new trade referred to in para. 5 (*b*).

The estimates for maintenance of wharves, &c., on bunder properties, have been reduced by about 20 per cent. all round from the usual allowance to bring them nearer to the actual ordinary expenditure in past years.

Rs. 10,900 extra are to be spent on Sassoon Dock, Rs. 8,900 for dredging, and Rs. 2,000 for new chowkeys for pointsmen. The cost of dredging has been considerably reduced; on the last occasion the estimate was Rs. 5,000 more. The reduction is accounted for by the diminished cost of working the "Teredo" and also by an improved organization, the result of experience.

The estimate for coolie hire at the warehouses is increased on account of the anticipated increase of revenue.

At Mody Bunder the construction of a new Revenue Office for the firewood wharf has been sanctioned at a cost of Rs. 1,400.

Two new Revenue chowkeys are to be constructed at Malet and Wari Bunders at a cost of Rs. 1,000.

The expenditure on dredging docks and channels is estimated to cost Rs. 1,30,747 more than the actual expenditure of 1888-89; of this Rs. 31,500 will fall to be charged to capital as per Trustees' Resolution No. 44, dated 21st January 1890, which decided that all work sanctioned for the first time below 57' on T. H. D. should be so charged. The increase of revenue expenditure, as compared with 1888-89, is therefore Rs. 99,247. This is in consequence of the dredging being now carried out over a greater area and to a greater depth.

It has been decided to set aside only Rs. 6,000 instead of the usual Rs. 36,000 for replacement of Prince's Dock hydraulic machinery. A sum of Rs. 2,09,430 has already been accumulated for that purpose, which is considered sufficient for the present. No provision is made on that head for Victoria Dock for reasons given in the memorandum on the budget for 1889-90.

Six new pumps and the necessary piping are to be provided for pumping fresh air into bilges at a cost of Rs. 4,320.

As the Colaba Signal Station is to be transferred to the Prongs, the establishment of the latter is increased by Rs. 810, and the establishment at Backshall has been increased by 3 lascars at an annual cost of Rs. 504. The Colaba signalling establishment of course disappears.

For the first time Rs. 1,500 has been provided on account of contribution towards the cost of publishing a daily weather report and chart.

The amount to be annually provided by the Trustees for hospital dues for the next three years under arrangement with Government has been decreased by Rs. 3,468.

No provision has been made for the payment of any part of the establishment of the Health Officer of the Port.

Interest on the original debt to Government has been diminished by Rs. 10,000, while interest on Victoria Dock is increased by Rs. 18,000.

Provision is made for a new fence on the north side of the workshops compound at a cost of Rs. 3,500 to be met from the fixed annual revenue surplus.

The estimated receipts on pilotage account would not be sufficient to meet the estimated expenditure if Rs. 5,000 were set aside, as usual, to the schooners replacement fund, and it is proposed not to set aside this sum, as the amount now invested on that account, *viz.*, Rs. 2,26,407, is sufficient to meet the cost of such new schooners as are likely to be required for some years to come.

Municipal taxes both for Docks and Bunders are entered at the same figure as before. The same remarks apply as were made on this head in the memorandum on last year's budget.

G. MEREWETHER, Chairman.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BOMBAY.

(Continued from Monday's *Bombay Gazette*.)

THE second point to which I would direct your attention is language. I am aware that language alone is a very untrustworthy indication of ethnic origin. And this is probably especially true where a fusion of widely different races has been going on for so many generations as is in all probability the case in India. But it is not to the general form of speech that I would mainly look for information, but rather to local differences of dialect, and especially to local variations in the names of familiar objects. The Panjabi proverb says that the dialect changes every fifteen miles; and this is only an exaggeration of the truth. And we constantly find that for such a common object as, say, a village rest-house, a very well-defined line may be drawn across a tract, on the two sides of which two different terms are used. Now it seems to me almost certain that a fact of this sort denotes difference of origin; and that the peoples who use the respective terms, or rather, perhaps, the dominant tribes in the localities where the respective terms are used, have approached the dividing line from opposite directions. Again, certain words for objects of household use are peculiar to certain castes or tribes. Here we have, in all probability, survivals from an original language which has in the main become emerged in the general speech of the tract. I believe that a careful collection and comparison of dialects and local terms, and a tracing back of the differences it discovered, would throw much light upon the routes by which the component parts of the existing population travelled to their present locations.

A third, and most important point to be considered in unravelling the numerous threads which have been woven into a fabric of Indian Society as it exists to-day, is the physical conformation of the country. Those of you who have read Professor Green's "Making of England" will remember the vivid manner in which he demonstrates the decisive influence that the natural features of the country exercised upon the lines of advance and the position of the settlements of the various invading clans. Thus, the fens and morasses that fringed the estuaries of the English rivers, the marshy swamps that occupied the central portions of their basins, and the great forests that filled the low country with impenetrable thickets, confined the invaders to the great open downs and minor ranges that alone offered to them practicable lines of advance. In the great plains of the Punjab, as they stand at present, precisely the converse conditions have operated. The arid steppes that lie between the great rivers have opposed obstacles to the advancing tide of immigration, or have at least offered no inducement to encroachment; while the gradual onward spread of later settlers can be clearly traced along the broad and fertile riverains which lie on either side the courses of the streams. Even the religious distribution of the people has been affected by the natural lie of the country, the more recent Mahomedan colonists having, during the dominance of Islam, driven the earlier Hindoo inhabitants from the lower to the higher and less fertile tracts. So again, in the west the inflow of population has during recent times been almost entirely confined to the river valleys of the Indus system; while in the east, where a more plentiful rainfall renders cultivation everywhere possible, two distinct tides of immigration have apparently advanced, one along the Jumna, and the other from the direction of Rajputana, and have spread over the face of the country. But it is certain that at no very remote period, the physical conditions that influenced the course of migration were vastly different from, if not directly the reverse of, those now obtaining. The ruins of considerable towns and numerous villages, and the remains of abandoned wells scattered over the face of what are now inhospitable steppes, occupied only by nomad graziers, speak of a time when they supported a teeming population; it is said that Babar hunted the hippopotamus in the now fertile valley of Bannu; and indications are not absent from the pages of the earlier Mahomedan historians that, even in their time, the river valleys were occupied by impenetrable jungle, and that population was chiefly confined to the open country.

To any one who has followed of late years the gradual working out in detail of the earlier history of our own country, the immense assistance which has been derived from names of places and families will be familiar. I am told by Professor Skeat that much that has been done in England in this direction has recently been found to have been based upon untrustworthy foundations, and will have to be done again. But of the value and importance of the indications afforded, there can be no doubt. In the hilly portions of the Punjab the names of the salient physical features are probably often of great antiquity, having been handed down from one to another by successive occupants of the territory in which they occur. But in the plain country, which constitutes the greater portion of the province; the physical features are for the most part ephemeral. A tree, a river channel, a marsh, or a piece of scrub, has given its name to a village, and the name is as recent as the features from which it is derived. So, too, villages are often named after the person who founded them or the caste or tribe of the people who occupy them, and, worst of all, the munshi, in his ignorant conceit of his Persian education, has often transformed the original names beyond all possibility of recognition. Still, it is probable that full and accurate lists of the names of villages, and still more of physical features, would tell a story to a competent student. The names of individuals in India unfortunately correspond to our Christian names; their number is limited, and they probably will not tell as much; though I have certainly found, on moving from one part of the province to another, that I am introduced to an entirely new group of names among the peasantry. But the name that corresponds in the Punjab with the English surname, and is indeed not unfrequently used as such to distinguish individuals, is the name of the tribe or clan. The number of these is enormous; and in the case of some of the smaller septs, it is often doubtful whether the sept is named from the village or the village from the sept. But I suspect that a complete list of tribes and castes and their sub-divisions would, quite apart from the light that it would throw upon the constitution of native society, tell a story of its history to the competent philologist, the value of which could hardly be exaggerated. It is probable, however, that we have yet to wait for an Indian Grimm, and that the law of degradation of our vernaculars have not yet been properly formulated.

The next source of information to which I would direct attention is the works of native authors; and here we are perhaps more unfortunate in India than in any other civilised country. From the time of the earliest Mahomedan invasion we have, for North-Western India at least, a fairly complete and continuous record of political history. But before that we have nothing but the religious, legal, and scientific writings of the Pandits, the occasional travels of Buddhist pilgrims, the vague notes of Greek and Arabic geographers, and epics by native bards. And what we have is concealed from the greater number of us, not only under a foreign language, which might be conquered, but by characters which are often little more than systems of mneumonics, and intolerably irksome to the European students. Much has been done by such men as Muir, Elliott, Blochmann, and St. Julien to render the ancient texts available to us; though that much is but little compared with the far more that remains to do. But I think that nobody has yet attacked this source from the point of view of the Anthropologist: no one has attempted to reconstruct early Hindoo Society as revealed to us by contemporary writers; while those who have selected portions of the Mahomedan historians for translation, have apparently chosen only those books or passages that throw light upon the history of a dynasty. For our purposes, the rejected portions would probably be more valuable. But indeed, at any rate as regards the Hindoo epics, a study of such a work as the English translation of the Mahabharat that is now being published makes the reader's heart sink within him as he realizes what an intolerable deal of chaff must be carefully winnowed away before he is rewarded by the discovery of a single grain of wheat.

A more interesting, and in many respects a more valuable, source of historical information is the tribal traditions of the people. Every tribe, every caste, every clan has its traditions of origin, can tell the name of its alleged founder, whence he came, when he settled, how his offspring spread, and often the limits of the tract in which they were at one time dominant. Often these traditions are recorded in the books of the hereditary genealogists of the tribe, whose records go back, in some cases, for scores of generation. So much of all these traditions is obviously false, that there is a tendency to discredit them altogether as mere vain fables. This is, I think, to be regretted. I believe that all of them have a substratum of fact, sometimes of greater and sometimes of less value. And I believe that a patient study of these traditions, and above all, a comparison of their various forms as related by the different sections of a widely spread caste, or the stories told by different castes occupying the same territory, will enable the student to sift out from them information which will often be most valuable, and which can be obtained in no other way in the same degree of local detail.

Last and perhaps most important of all, come the social and religious customs of the people. And here the subject is so vast that I shall say but little about it. No one who has not studied with some minuteness the customs of a well defined tract in this country can conceive the wealth and variety of material that awaits the enquirer. Of the great gods we know something—more in fact, than do the people themselves. Of the chief religions of India, of Hinduism, of Islam, of Buddhism, as they should be, as they are in their scriptures and in the works of the doctors, there are books and enough to tell us. But these are not the religions of the *people* of India. They are as foreign and unfamiliar to their minds as are the doctrines of Dr. Newman to the good woman who finds comfort in "that blessed word Mesopotamia." The godlings who watch over the homestead, who bring or avert pestilence, who fill the udder of the kine and bring forth the fruits of the earth in due season, the saints who grant and withhold a son, who strike the firstborn with fever, or watch over the good man on a distant journey, the faries who vex women, and the *revenants* who possess men: these are the powers that the peasant knows and fears. It is for them that he lights his lamp on Thursday evening and sets it afloat on the village pond; it is at their shrine that he erects five nodding plumes of grass and ties a bit of red rag on the tree, in their name that he feeds a donkey, or lets loose a white cock by the river bank; it is from fear of them that he brings to the wise men his tobacco, waved over the body of the patient and watches in superstitious awe, while the Jogi wags his head and dances to the sound of the drum, till he falls to the ground in a frenzy of inspiration, and pants out the name of the power who must be propitiated. What do we know of these? What do we know of the semi-religious ceremonies that are so closely interwoven into the fabric of everyday life in India; of the superstitions that form full half the peasant's worldly lore; of the secret rites of

MILITARY AND NAVAL NOTES.

THE German War Office has issued a general order that in future no officer is to be served before dinner at a military club with more than one small glass of spirit or liqueur; and absinthe is absolutely prohibited. It has hitherto been the practice of officers to stimulate their appetites for the heavy early dinner by libations of kummel or kirsch, cognac orgin.

The *Admiralty and Horse Guards Gazette* says the German Government are losing no time in re-arming their infantry with their new repeating rifle. The Garde du Corps will be equipped with the new weapon next week, and the whole of the German army on the peace footing will be re-armed by April 1. The whole of the rifles have been made in Germany, so that the rifles made in Austria will be available for the reserves. Germany will thus be re-armed with the new weapon before any European Power.

It would be interesting, observes *Truth*, to know how many Waterloo veterans are still in the land of the living. In the new edition of *Hart's Army List* there are some half-a-dozen names, but of these, three only can be at once verified as still living, namely—Lord Albemarle, General Whichcote, and Colonel William Hewett. Comparing the roll with that in *Hart* for last year, I see that death has made one more breach in the ranks, the name of Colonel Basil Jackson having been missing since October last. Only one Victoria Cross man (Colonel H. G. Moore, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders) died last year; while two new names were added to the roll—both Sergeons.

The Russian Government has concluded contracts with a British firm for the immediate laying down in this country of two large ironclad battle-ships. The war-ships now under construction for Russia are: a fast belted cruiser of 10,000 tons; a protected cruiser similar to our ships of the Pandora class; an ironclad battle-ship of 9,000 tons; an ironclad battle-ship of 6,600 tons, called the Gangoot; an ironclad gunboat of 1,600 tons, called the Grosidschti; an ironclad of 10,800 tons, called the Three Patriarchs; and a similar ironclad called the Twelve Apostles. The last is named after the celebrated wooden three-decker, which was sunk by the Russians at the mouth of Sebastopol harbour during the Crimean war.

Some of the officers of the two ironclads, Colossus and Benbow, that have been stationed at the Rock since the beginning of the Portuguese difficulty, whose wives have gone out from England in the hope of spending part of the winter at Malta with them, have been solely disappointed. Now that they are ordered to Malta things will not be much better, for the Colossus is to be paid off almost immediately, and the Benbow, it is said, will be dispatched to Cretan Waters.

A naval correspondent writes in the *Globe*:—As we all know, the cutting down of the weights of the machinery in our cruisers has long ago resulted in a state of inefficiency that has become a scandal, and now it is only too evident that the same evil is extending to the hulls of our newest ships. Even in the mercantile marine, where strength has not yet been superseded by flimsiness, I am told that this fast running with light hulls and powerful machinery has almost reached its safe and paying limit. I have heard that in one of the latest of the big Atlantic liners all the main framing and columns of the engines are cracked, while the crank-pins and bearings are terribly grooved and scored, because she had to be kept going at all costs, "running for records;" and, for what that means, read an exciting article under the heading in last month's *Contemporary*.

There is no doubt, writes a home paper that the appointment of Rear-Admiral Digby Morant, as travelling assistant to the Controller of the Navy, will be a very wise one, when it is made. It may cost the Government a few hundreds a year in salary, but must save thousands if he can only prevent the wholesale alterations that are made in a ship's fittings when she leaves a private for a Government yard. I have been told on good authority that these have frequently increased the estimated cost of the ship by more than one-third. The alterations ordered in the Victoria before Sir Anthony Hoskins considered her fit for his flagship cost an enormous sum of money. This is the sort of thing that Admiral Morant has to prevent, but he must have sufficient power given him; ships built by contract must be fitted as he considers best for the efficiency of the service, and his decision must be final. There should be no tampering with the smallest detail that has been settled by him without his express permission. There can be no doubt as to his competence for the work. His last active appointment was Captain Superintendent of Pembroke Dockyard, from June, 1887, to January, 1889.

The *Levant Herald* declares that great satisfaction is displayed throughout Russia at the decision of the Czar, appointing two special commissions for examining and carrying out the new armament of the Russian army. The Russian papers remark that as Russia has hitherto incurred no onerous outlay for the armament of her land forces she may now thoroughly and satisfactorily accomplish the task of furnishing her soldiers with a new and improved rifle. "Russia now knows," says the *Moskowskiji Wiedomosti*, "how her neighbours are armed, and can therefore proceed to her own armament with perfect assurance." This is the advantage which Russia has obtained over neighbouring States and the papers add that the new armament will be effected with sufficient rapidity to save Russia from being last in the race. Russia has thus turned her "period of expectancy" to good account; she observed vigilantly what was done in Europe in the way of new armaments, and made comprehensive trials of several rifle systems, so that now Russian technical men are fully informed regarding the conditions under which the new rifle is to be manufactured. At the same time new rules for firing-exercise have been introduced into the army, so that no difficulties will be encountered in habituating the troops to the new weapon.

The statistical report on the health of the navy for the year 1888, which has just been issued, states that the returns for the total force are the most satisfactory that have been shown since they were first published in their present form in 1856. The total force in the service afloat in 1888 was 50,060 officers and men, and the total number of cases of disease and injury entered on the sick list was 49,430, in the ratio of 987·41 per 1,000, being a decrease compared with the preceding year of 31·4 per 1,000, and a decrease of 126·43 per 1,000 when compared with the average ratios for the last ten years. The total number of persons invalided was 1,266, which is in the ratio of 25·28 per 1,000, and shows a decrease of 4·87 per 1,000 compared with the previous year, and 10·7 per 1,000 compared with the average of the last ten years. The number of deaths was 286, which gives a ratio of 5·71 per 1,000, and is a decrease of 2·61 per 1,000 in comparison with 1887, and a decrease of 3·6 on the average of the last ten years. During the year the lowest sick rate was on the south-east coast of America station, and the highest on the East Indian station. Compared with 1887 there was an increase in the death-rate on the south-east coast of America and the East Indies stations, and a reduction on all the other stations.

The uses to which the Japanese put the lacquer for which their country is celebrated, writes *Industries*, are very numerous both from an artistic and an industrial point of view. High class artistic work is most expensive, and only rich people can afford to indulge in it, the older work especially being highly prized. For domestic and industrial purposes the transformations which can be worked on paper and wood by the application of lacquer are very wonderful, and render it most indispensable for ordinary use. Some few years ago the Japanese Government decided on lacquering the bottoms of all their iron ships, and the results proved that corrosion was most effectively prevented, but the process does not seem to have been applied to any foreign ship until about two years ago, when the attention of the captain of a Russian frigate was directed to it, and lacquer was applied both to the iron and the zinc parts of the bottom. To the latter it was found that the adhesion of the lacquer was very slight, but on the iron, or rather steel, it was found that it was in an extraordinary good state of preservation, so much so that it could not be stripped off except by being scraped with a sharp instrument, and from the experience thus gained it has been decided to substitute iron on the part where zinc had been used. It would be interesting to hear the result of an experiment on the bottom of a British war-ship, and it might be worth the while of the Admiralty to arrange for this being carried out.

THE Upper House of Convocation assembled at Queen Anne's Bounty Office on Feb. 12, when the Bishop of Llandaff drew attention to the hardship entailed upon sailors, travelling actors, and others, by requiring a residence of fifteen days in the parish in which their marriage was celebrated. The Bishop of London said that in the coming Bill to amend the marriage laws the difficulty would be dealt with. The Lower House met in the College Hall and discussed the organisations to reach the masses of the working people, the debate being adjourned.

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LONDON BANKERS. BANK OF ENGLAND. NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND, NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, Ld.

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Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

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The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Kurrachee, Colombo, Rangoon, Mandalay, and Delhi. It grants Drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

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PAID-UP CAPITAL..... £ 584,400.
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SECURITIES received for Custody; NO COMMISSION CHARGED ON WITHDRAWAL. Interest and Dividends collected and the purchase and sale of Securities effected.
A Bagge and Agency Department in London has been added for the convenience of Eastern Constituent, and West End Branch has been opened at 25, Cockspurs St Trafalgar Square.

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DIGESTIVE PEARLS—The safest aperient.

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DIGESTIVE PEARLS—An excellent substitute for Castor Oil.

DIGESTIVE PEARLS—Relieve headache.

DIGESTIVE PEARLS—Can safely be used with Quinine Bitters.

DIGESTIVE PEARLS—Can be had in Bottles worth twelve annas only.

JORWERTH'S WORM LOZENGES—Very effective.

JORWERTH'S WORM LOZENGES—Easily taken by children.

JORWERTH'S WORM LOZENGES—Kills all sorts of Worms.

JORWERTH'S WORM LOZENGES—Removes worms at the same time.

JORWERTH'S WORM LOZENGES—Tasteless.

JORWERTH'S WORM LOZENGES—Cause no Nausea or Vomitting.

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All these can be had from every Chemist & Druggist. References for the same can be made to Mr. NARSILAL DAMODERDAS MAPARA, No. 7. Third Bhoiwada, or to the Quinine Bitters Manufacturing Co., Ld., Llanelly, S. Wales.

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THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption Bronchitis, Asthma.

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From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33 Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. "Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Cholerale Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, sir, faithfully yours Symes & Co., Members of the Pharmacy of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists."

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In this form it is powerfully remedial, particularly in LOSS OF NERVE POWER, as manifested by INCAPACITY FOR WORK, WANT OF ENERGY, LOWNESS OF SPIRITS, NEURALGIA, MENTAL DEPRESSION, MEANCHOLIA, FEEBLE DIGESTION AND CIRCULATION, COLD EXTREMITIES, WEAK HEART, LOL OF PHYSICAL VIGOUR, and NERVOUS DEBILITY. For these and all other conditions indicating defSSive nutrition or exhaustion of the nervous centres, whether arising from overwork, the effect of climate or ectss, Medical authorities all agree that PHOSPHORUS is the most effectual remedy.

The following preparations, of which we are the ORIGINAL Makers, are thoroughly reliable. They may be obtained from our appointed Agents (see below), in Bottles, 3s., 5s. and 10s. each (English money), the 10s. Bottle containing sufficient for a course of three weeks. Two 10s. Bottles may be obtained direct from the makers' laboratory, carriage paid to any post town in India or Australia, by remitting Post Office Order for 21s.

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This pill produces no irritation of the gastro-intestinal mucous membrane, but operates as a gentle stimulant to the genito-urinal organs. It is especially useful in premature failure of power, induced by passive discharges due to debility. It is useful also as a *stimulating emmenagogue* in obstinate cases of *Amenorrhœa, Leucorrhœa*, and *Atony of the Uterus*.
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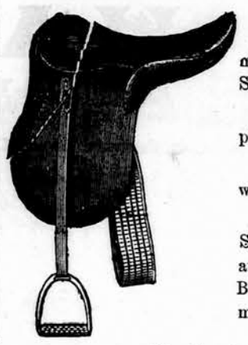

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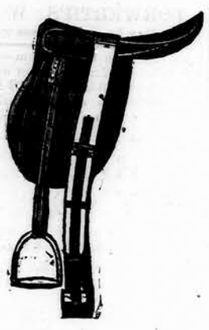

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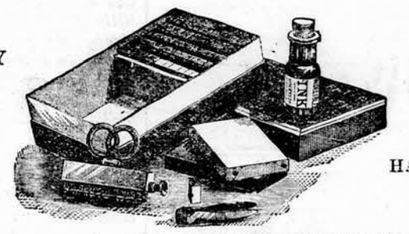

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